



James Overton

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Effusions of Fluid into Cavities

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In the last case (indeed I cannot always,
wth propriety, term the Disease Anasarca, but
wherever Water is effused in the Cellular mem-
brane, it may, wth as great justice, be termed
Anasarca or Leucophlegmatic Swellings. Hence
I consider, W^r Sauvage capable in making
two Genera of Anasarca & Leucophlegmaria
partly as in proper Anasarca the swellings
are by no means extended over the whole body.
In giving a short description of the symp-
toms, I shall here principally have in
view its occurrence, not from any partic-
ular Cause, but as a general affection of
the whole system. —

History. The first obvious Symptom
is a slight Swelling of the feet (and ankles
particularly) towards evening if the pati^t
has been in a perpendicular posture
thro the day or has walked much (and
in

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in general, if attended to, there will be
found, previous to this symptom, a slight
diminution of the urine or at least that if
the patient drinks more than usual, the
urine is nothing increased. These swell-
ings of the feet and ankles vanish during
the night, but they soon gradually extend
upwards & become more permanent. With
this the urine becomes more scanty
yet for the most part continues limpid.
In some instances indeed it assumes a
very dark or red tinge yet it is commonly
obs. that while in many of. Dropsies it
is of a high colour it is in Anasarca pal.
or assumes a wheyish colour —

As the swellings extend the Breath-
ing becomes affected the Skin becomes drier
than usual (and of a peculiar pale colour
or sometimes transparent, at the same time
it is less sensible (and the Heat is less than
nat.^l

natural

During the progress of the Disease the
 1st gradually loses strength (and becomes in-
 creased, While at the same time as the third
 increases the appetite is diminished, the difficul-
 ty of Breathing augments (and for the most
 part the patient is troubled with a dry cough
 w^{ch} partic^{ly} harasses him when in a horizontal
 posture, (and prevents his sleeping (and altho
 he may at length obtain sleep he receives no
 refreshment. At length the pat^t is unable to
 breathe unless in an erect posture. His pulse
 now becomes, small, quick & irregular. The
 pat^t is at length affected wth g^{re}at^{est} Debility
 and with frequent sick fits, (and
 from thence proceeding to Delir^{ium} Animⁱ
 often terminating in Death.

Thus I w^{ch} consider as the common pro-
 gress of the Disease from its commencement
 to a fatal termination w^{ch} most readily hap-
 pens from its affecting the vital functions
 of respiration (and Circulation. How-

However we must remark that when the swellings are even so great as to burst the skin the affections of Respiration (and Circulation are sometimes not very considerable in other cases. They are very great even with a slight swelling.

Altho the Excretions are in general diminished, yet that by the belly is often little affected, tho most generally is rather bound. With the most intense thirst the tongue is but seldom parched, particularly at the beginning of the disease (and before the affection of the pulse. The affection of the pulse indicates fever.

The State of the Fluids has seldom been examined. U. S. being in most cases very improper. In the beginning the quantity of serum is greater than natural, but as the disease advances the serum diminishes in quantity (and near the end it is said to be less than Nat. especially where the swelling increases from

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from drinking much fluid w.^c is not a rare
occurrence.

(Diagnosis. From this History there is
little difficulty in determining what are to be
considered as the great characteristics of this
affection. These are chiefly 4. 1st The edematous
swelling, bearing the impression of the finger
beginning in the inferior extremities (and
most considerable there. 2^{ly} Scarcity of
Urine — 3^{ly} Thirst, (and 4^{thly} Difficulty
of Breathing. When all these symptoms
occur there is no doubt respecting the affection
(and there is no disease w.^c there is any
danger of its being confounded.

However the 3rd last occur in other af-
fections, particularly in other serious Effusions
But without the first symptom the disease
is never present, (and indeed, it is often the
sole character. With this mark alone there
can be no difficulty, in distinguishing it
from oth^r. diseases, unless (where) also
Effusions happen in the (ser^e Membrane
of

of these 4 kinds viz. watery fluids
 not properly to be considered as Anasarca
 Blood, Air, and fat. It is remarkable
 that towards the latter period of pregnancy
 serious Effusions often take place, with
 consid^{le} swellings of the Legs, w^{ch} are really
 anasarca, but are to be distinguished
 as they by no means admit of the same
 Treatment. This distinction is readily
 made by the swelling of the Abdomen
 and other marks of pregnancy. —

There are likewise swellings occurring in
 Convalescence from different Diseases Scro-
 phula. These Anasarca swellings of
 the Legs are the effects of mere Debility and
 the want of due absorption. These also
 require a different Treatm^t. They are known
 from the disease preceding them &
 from not being attended wth scarcity
 of

of Urine And, even with concaves-
ence, if this symptom occurs, a different
Treatment is requisite. An Effusion of the
watery kind also occurs locally after Erys-
ipelas, &c is the consequence of "Jusum"
and requires no Treatment. It is readily dis-
ting by the colour (and manner of attack,
but above all the concomitant Fever (and
circumscribed extent of the swelling.

These are the principal watery Effu-
sions to be distinguished from Anasarca

Sometimes swelling take place un-
der the name of Echinosis, from the
Effusion of Blood into the Cell.^r membrane
These are distinguished by their fixed
colour. In genl. all swellings attending
Scorvy may be distinguished by the Col-
our; the Blood effused is genl. in the
state of degeneracy. Where the colour is
natural y.^d disease is distinguished by
other marks of scorvy, as the faded
Breath & spongy Gums. Swellings from
an

air, its appearance consist^{ly} resemble
Anasarca, as Pneumatoxis. But these
are not attended with scarcity of Urine
nor Thirst; (and these swellings are tense
and elastic) and are perfectly distinguished
by the crackling noise on pressure.

Sometimes a swelling, resembling Anas-
arca takes place from an accumulation
of Fat in the Cell^l membrane (under the
name of Pityriasis). This is readily dis-
tinguished by the feel, it does not pit on
pressure, besides its progress is more gra-
dual, (and does not like Anasarca dis-
appear towards the Morning —

Remote Causes, pre-disposing.
Anasarca may occur at any period of
Life, tho chiefly with Children, most frequently
with the Aged, esp^{ly} after 50. It is
more frequent with females than males
i.e. probably proceeds more from tem-
perament than peculiarity of sex. From
their method of living their habits are
more

are more lax and debilitated than that of
Ages & with such the disease generally
it not always occurs. This constitutes
the Sanguiphlegmatic Temperament. It is
sometimes hereditary. At other times it de-
pends on circumstances in pregnancy
(is obs. to attack those of a seden-
tary life those living on a spare and low
Diet, those addicted to the use of Spirituous
Liquors, those debilitated by preceding dis-
eases, particularly after excessive Evacuations
strong purgatives, and frequent Salivation.

In a Body highly predisposed it may
take its rise without any Exciting Cause
or merely by the continuance of causes inducing
predisposition. More frequently however it origi-
nates from some accident, from causes ob-
structing morbid Evacuations, so w^c the body
has been accustomed as suppression of
the Menstrues; Lochia, Hemorrhoids, Hemec.

It is sometimes the effect of the peruvian
Bark in curing Intermitents — often

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Often from suppression of Diarrheal
Effluvia, But most frequently from accidental
obstructions of natural Discharges, particularly
of the Urine (and Perspiration) &c. &c. &c.
Others, by imprudent exposure to cold either
external or by cold Drinks. (And it frequently
occurs from what may be reckoned true
Causes more fixed such for example as
Causes obstructing the return of the Blood of
the Veins, particularly Schistosities—

Prognosis. It is in general more
favourable than otherwise. For the most
part, at first, it is not difficult to remove
the swellings, but this is the least part of
the cure. Few Diseases are more apt to
return, (and then it frequently proves fatal
at the end. Often however it terminates
naturally in health without the aid of Medi-
cines. Sometimes where the swellings are
excessive it terminates by a Rupture in the
skin, particularly in the inferior Extremities
In the greatest No. of Cases it terminates
in ulcers not healing, but becoming gan-

gaenous. Sometimes however it gives rise
to a discharge, which completely cures the disease
been properly by a natural Diarrhea
Schon is most to be depended upon is
the tancon increase of Mucine sometimes
it terminates by a gentle Dia-
resis. There is an instance on record where
a cure seems to have been the effect of an
uncommon discharge of Saliva. All these
terminations may occur without any ob-
vious commotions of the system. But more
frequently they happen as the concomitants
of some febrile affections. Hence altho they
are frequent occurrences in the progress
of the Disease towards Death, & thereby
no means lead to despair. The best chance
of recovery is when the appetite is little im-
paired, (and when the urine is equal to
the quantity drank neither high coloured
whitish, nor turbid — The

The fatal terminations, chiefly
 be dreaded, are where there are frequent
 relapses, where the Throat is ⁱⁿ some
 difficulty of Breathing ^{at} all
 proportion to the swelling of ^{the} ^{parts}
 and the past ^{history} previously of an ^{acute}
 and diseased habit —

But the most certain conjecture ^{concerning}
 the event, is from due attention to
 Cause. If from accident or transitory cir-
 cumstances, we may wth confidence hope
 for a Cure. If on the contrary, from a fixed
 Cause, as Ichonius, we may fear a fatal
 end. —

The Prognosis however upon the
 whole may be more favourable than
 the contrary, yet it must never be ne-
 glected tho' it sh^d seem perfectly trifling.
 And for a recovery it will require the most
 judicious treatment. — Del =

Dissections have generally ^{rather} ^{Directly}
rather to show the causes of ^{the} ^{the}
Symptoms than of the Disease. ^{It} ^{has}
been found combined with Obstructions
Schirri (and purulency of all Viscera
However when it is the effect of Cold
obstructed to partic^r Discharges, or the
pulsion of Eruptions, there is seldom
any peculiar morbid appearance found
In all cases however it appears that
effused Water is lodged in the Cell^r Mem-
branes, & is of such a nature as may
be almost totally evaporated by heat.

There are different accounts of the blood
Formerly it was found in the meagre
Male to be more watery than usual, &
that as the Disease advanced the
proportion of Water diminished rather
than increased. By Lelius it is
represented to be gently black, dry
having the appearance of ^{serum}

Paint. Some Cases by Morgagni
 be very different, he found it in the
 large Vessels, in a very fluid state, and
 remarked very few conculable or polyippus
 Concretions.

Authors, Amasarica is a Disease peculiar
 to no men or Nations and was known as early
 as the days of Hippocrates, who distinguishes
 it from Asates. Dr. Don. d. Harris's Treatise
 is the best.

Theory

From what has been said of the remote
 Causes, it appears chiefly to occur where the
 Habit is debilitated, and principally to
 take place from accidents restraining dis-
 charges or obstructing Circulation. There is
 no doubt, that such from diff. Circumstances
 will have various effects. But of all others,
 an increased Deposition of serosity in the
 Cell. membrane is one of the most ready.

Wherever

Whenever the discharge is restrained & Directly
blood is overloaded wth the watery part,
we may reasonably then expect an anasarca. The
deposition in the cells naturally fitted to
receive it. Hence increased Exhalation thro' ye
Cell Membrane, whether by the action of
the proper exhalent vessels, by organic pores
or by transudation thro' the sides. From all
the Cells (indeed there are Outlets by the
Lymphatic Absorbents & where their action
is increased in proportion to the Effusion it
w^{ld} obviate the Disease, but in this dis-
ease these vessels are much debilitated &
restrained from Action. But from every
circumstance, from the Phenomena, it w^{ld}
seem that the action of the absorbents
is in proportion to the demand. Their pur-
pose is to supply the Mass of circulating
fluids with serosity. When the
blood is overloaded with this fluid
this demand is not only less than
usual

This therefore is a circumstance
 in place. Thus then it appears from
 the remote causes of Anasarca that
 an increased Exhalation or diminished
 absorption must be induced.

On one or other of these principles
 the remote causes of Anasarca are to
 be explained, if we except some rare cases
 where it is the effect of rupture of the Lym-
 phatics, but unless it be from a consid.
 branch I imagine there is no instance
 where it will not be counteracted by the
 action of the absorbents. From the increased
 Exhalation or diminished Absorption, will
 necessarily arise the Proximate Cause
 or the cause on w^{ch} the more obvious
 Symptoms depend. This I've no doubt
 in pronouncing to be an accumulation
 of serosity in the cell^r Membrane. Besides
 that it is a necessary consequence of the

The remote causes, is established by Direction
It is still further established by the
Ratio Symptomatum. The cause here is
in elastic swelling proceeds from the distension
of the cells wth a watery fluid chiefly appearing
in the legs from the ^{over} communication
of the cells, ^{the} Frictional compression
here, the ^{don't} excretion, ⁱⁿ the
do omit the use of Horizontal position
now with dry flannel.

Compression of Breathing is caused
contents, but of Water into the Cells. Mem-
branes of the Lungs impeding Circulation.

The scarcity of urine is often the effect
of accidents inducing Dropsy; but after the
Disease has made great progress it greatly
depends on the blood being deprived of its watery
part.

Thirst is a natural appetite from a
particular waste in the System and after
a great Effusion has taken place from the

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The Mass of blood, there is naturally a
demand for fluid, hence it occurs chiefly
in the advanced stages.

And when there is a demand for the action
of the absorptile they are unable to act
from some or other Debility. In this state
an adequate cause of stimulation is necessarily
the consequence except some restoration
of strength, it is a rupture of the ~~ty~~ Death.

Besides this from a consid^{le}
many other symptoms en^{no instance}
History, but they are so obvious by the
to require it —

The same also may be observed of
the natural terminations in Recovery, i.e.
are either by an increased discharge of
Urine, of Sweat, of chronic Diarrhoea
or by Eruption of the part & some-
times a recovery takes place from cir-
cumstances, as Fever, producing commotions
in

in the System.

Practice

Perhaps there are few Diseases where there is more necessity to employ early means than in Anasarca and it is in, over these diseases are more easily cured if sufficient State than prevented, but if Frictions come with Scurvy, it is out Excoriation, better of.

Do omit the use of Oil, thus Disease the how with dry flannel in view is to remove the Compression imperament, chiefly by a non-contents, but (and Exercise, particly such as promote the Perspiration. (and it is also necessary to support the discharge by the surface (and to avoid exposure to Cold by proper cloathing. partic. attention is to be paid to the state of the urine (and in case of scarcity to have recourse to proper Remedies.

But notwithstanding every precaution the Disease will sometimes come on and then the Cure.

Cure must be attempted. The general plan of this may be referred to 2 heads.

I.st The evacuation of the Water already Effused: w.^{ch} may be obtained —

- 1.st By natural Vels from the Cell.^{lar} membrane.
2. By a ^{few} or ^{more} Vels made in the most dependent parts of the ^{tor} will be easily done, as the ^{we} except some ^{traction of} rupture of the ^{of}

II The prevention of the ^{le} from a second ^{w.^{ch}} may be accomplished ^{no instance}

- 1.st By supporting due action ^{by the}
- 2 By keeping a proper discharge ^{of} serous Excretions.

3 By instituting artificial outlets of serosity which ought to be continued after the Cure is apparently performed. (And ^{1st} above all, by removing a Leucophlegmatic Diathesis. The Remedies recommended in this disease may be referred to 3 heads.

1st

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Have in some measure the power of stopping
perspiration by filling up the pores of the
skin, but the advantage we derive by engag-
ing the attention of the patient (and so procur-
ing the use of more friction, overbalances these
objections. Indeed if the Friction could be long
continued without excoriation, it w^d be
better to omit the use of Oil (and to use Fric-
tion with dry flannel.

Compression was recommended by the
ancients, but is seldom found of any efficacy
unless in local affections of the lower Extre-
mities w^{ch} seldom occur or when in the
incipient state the legs are swelled to great
extent (and in this state compression
may have some effect by forcing the
water into other Cells where it may
be more readily taken up by the absor-
bents. But it is a mode of Cure seldom
thought of (and is almost banished from
mo-

Modern practice - —

Exercise, among all the diff. modes of cure recommend. in Anasarca, none has a greater efficacy in promoting absorption than Exercise, as Walking or Riding either on Horseback or in a carriage. It has been recommended in all ages. And some have recom. Sea Voyages as a useful mode of Exercise w. seems to be the Perigrinatio Marina mentioned by Celsus Aurelianus. To this is joined the advantage of sea air. But tho' will deny that a saline atmosphere w. be beneficial, as it may act as a stimulus to the absorbed vessels, yet I think Sea Voyages are scarcely admissible as a mode of Exercise where the patient is capable of any other. (and the best perhaps is Riding on Horseback).

Horseback or in a Carriage. Walking is a good mode of Exercise, (and ought to be prescribed in especially in the open Air but if the patient is not able to go abroad he sh^d. use a swinging Chair or some such machine.

Emetics often produce consid.^{le} advantage. They may perhaps act by promoting Inspiration, but their chief effect is by increasing Absorption (and restoring a quantity of Serum to the Blood. But in order to have their greatest effects, they ought to be freq^{ly} repeated at proper intervals in conjunction with the oth^r. Remedies already mentioned.

I next proceed to point out the various Remedies more particularly adapted to evacuate the Water from y^e. Cell^r Membrane, (and these are referable to 3 Heads, Cathartics & Diuretics (and

and Diaphoretics.

Cathartics have the Advantage of the o^r two, as they operate more briskly without debilitating the patient.

In Anasarca a great variety of purgatives have been used, especially those of the acrescent (and drastic kind, as Elatium, Gamboge, &c. These were recommended by the Antients, but are almost out of use in modern practice. The most active purgative now exhibited is Calomel combined with Jalap, &c. has the property of not only opening the Belly, but also of promoting a considerable increase of Urine. Cream of Tartar is also used as a purgative in this Disease (and is exhibited in various forms, as in substance, by way of Electuary with Gamboge, Jalap &c

Cathartics (used in this disease, sh^d
generally be stimulant (and given in strong
Doses. Jalap either in substance joined
with Calomel, or in Emulsion one part
to two of Syrup, to the extent of two Spoon-
fuls, to be given at short Intervals. When
there is any objection to Jalap the Syrup of
Rhhamno may be used. Cream of Tartar
is a good Remedy, as it combines a diuretic
quality with the purgative, but it is diffi-
cult to give it in suffic. qty to Children.

Emetics. Little advantage is to be ex-
pected from these (and their determination
to the Head may be some objection to their
use, but they may be used in the
incipient State

Blisters are perhaps the only Remedy
from w^{ch} we can expect relief. They sh^d
be applied to that part of the Head
where

where there are most sutures, we sh.
be kept running during the disease.
(And I think I saw a Cure performed by
them in a recent case. The Belly sh.
be kept open during their use with
Tinct. Jalap and Simple syrup.

Emetics have also been proposed &
something may be expected from the se-
rious discharge (and agitation of the body
the occasion, but we can't expect a Cure
from them. They must always be used
in a very moderate dose, as a few grains
of the Pulv. Sternut. or of *g. adarum*.

These are the principal Remedies
we have been used, but much yet
remains to be discovered with respect
to the Cure. If ever this be brot about
it must be by no means increasing
the

the action of the Lymphatic System. With
 this view I wd suggest,
 Electricity by Induction. From this
 we know that perspiration & sensibility
 are increased; so in this way it may increase
 the Energy of the Lymphatic system. 'Tis
 true if it may be attended with bad con-
 sequences, as chiefly increasing the fever;
 but these can't be so great as those from
 opening the Head, a Treatise has been pu-
 blished in Germany proving that Electricity
 accelerates the Germination of Seeds &
 promotes the growth of Animals (and Plants
 &c. Hence we conclude that it may increase
 the Energy of the Lymphatics.

Deweeson has condemned Cathartics,
 Purgatives, &c as accelerating Death (and he
 is inclined to think that
 Cordials combined with Aromatics will
 produce much benefit (and says that con-

consid.^{le} advantages may be obtained
 from these by promoting the Vigor of the
 system, (and consequently promoting ab-
 sorption. When Cordials are employed
 I w^d. prefer Wine to any of the mixtures
 in the Shops. But I don't agree with
 him in recommending their use, for tho
 they may tend to allay immoderate
 actions, yet they will not remove the
 Cause, (and while they alleviate some
 symptoms they aggravate others, (and
 Opitates given in Hydroceph^{us} will
 increase the Torpor happening in the
 latter period of the Disease, (and will
 totally prevent absorption —

Mercury. Percival has suggested
 a mode of Cure by Salivation; (and
 the use of Mercury we have the
expected

greatest benefit, especially when combined with Jalap, as promoting a great discharge of Saliva. I've been favoured with a case where it was sh^d. to be attended with very evident good effects; but in this case it was used in conjunction with Blisters, so probably the good effects might be owing to them (and not to the Mercury. However it at least shews that Mercury be employed w^out hazard; and from success said to attend this Medicine we can hardly doubt of its use.

Upon the whole, after Hydroceph^l has reached the 2^d Stage, Mercury sh^d. never be omitted (and practitioners w^o. be much to blame not to use it in the most advanced Stage. When the pat^t. is incapable of swallowing the Mercurial pill, it may be applied externally by unction (and so we may be

be conjoined with that of Blisters about diminishing its effects. I've used it in the incipient stage of this affection with success, (and since I knew the use of it in Hydrocephl^{us}? I've not lost one patient. —

Dr Blandin concludes from some cases that it is impossible to produce salivation in this disease. It is not uncommon for Mercury not to salivate when used internally, but from Friction with Mercurial Ointment we will often succeed in causing salivation. Tho' sev^{eral} cases shew y^{et} Mercury has not ~~proceed~~ produced salivation in Hydrocephl^{us}? yet I'm inclined to believe that where it has not procured salivation it never entered the system to any extent (and that it never acts upon the Salivary Glands in such cases. I'm not w^{ith} many inclined to believe — Hy—

Hydrothorax

This is a Disease where Water is effused into the Cavity of the Breast (and is perhaps more frequent than is imagined, as it has sometimes appeared on dissection where it had not been suspected.

History. Where this Disease is best marked it is noticed in by a sense of weight about the Diaphragm, with a pain at the Cartilago Eniformis, extending to the breast (and is even felt at the Stomach (and often at the Shoulders. After this a slight Dyspnoea occurs (and increases gradually whereby the pat^t is often awakened suddenly with inexpressible uneasiness and palpitation of the heart. with these appear all the Sympt^s of a Pleuro-pneumonia Diath^s scanty urine, often slight

Slight swellings of the feet & Anoles at night, (and more frequently than in other Dropsical swellings of the Hands accompanied with Flapors (and Numbness of the Arms. with these also a Cough occurs at first w. little Expectoration, but it gradually increases (and often appears bloody, resembling what appears in Peripneumony. Slight febrile symptoms, particularly Exacerbations towards evening with increase of palpitation (and great difficulty of Breathing unless in an erect posture often cold sweats intervene, the pulse quick (and intermittent, at last Circulation (and Respiration are so much affected as to induce syncope w. often Asymmeto in Death. —

During this Compl. most of the functions are affected, the appetite is impaired the desire for liquor augmented tho' the Thirst is not very great. During

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during the progress the pulse becomes quick,
and often intermits, the heat is augmented
tho the part feels cold, there is a remark-
able inequality of heat, particularly in the
Extremities where paralysis often occurs.

The Respiration constitutes a considerable part
of this Disease, becoming difficult in a recum-
bent posture, and frequently distressing when
lying on one side, especially when the
Water is in one side of the Chest, i.e. is known
by percussion. Tho the Urine is scanty it
is not so high colored as in Ascites,
with the Throat the Tongue is seldom dry
or white unless the febrile Symp^{ts} run high.

The belly is rather bound;

As to the termination of the Disease, it
is very various, it seldom proves fatal till
it has continued for some Weeks, and is
often subacute for Months, tho in some
cases where the Water is confined in the
Peri-

Pericardium, it has proved fatal in less than 2 Weeks.

Diagnosis. It is often difficultly distinguished, (and when its progress is very quick some of the principal characteristics are not obs^d, no swelling or change of complexion occurring, (and the cause is not discovered till Dissection; and it often proves fatal from our not being able to discover its first attack. The only certain Mark is the fluctuation, but this only occurs after the disease has made some progress. It is asserted by Avenbrugger that the peculiar sound perceived on percussion of the Thorax is a suff^t Diagnosis. To distinguish this requires great skill, as Dissections have proved that we've been often mistaken that

That instead of Water a suppuraton
 has been found in the Lungs. Be-
 sides the fluctuation there is a sense
 of tension on the Diaphragm with dif-
 ficult Respiration, and a starting
 from sound sleep with measurable im-
 easiness at the Breast, succeeded by Pal-
 pitation. This last has been considered
 as infallible Diagnoster, and it certainly
 gives a presumption. But it is mostly
 corroborated by symp.^s of Dropsy in
 the pants with the Breathing so labori-
 ous that the patient must be erect. In
 anasarca all the above symp.^s may
 take place, and even Water may be
 effused into the Throat — The

The Hernial Curves seem to be similar to those of other Dropsies. It is a rare occurrence with children. Those past the prime of life are mostly victims of it. It is common to both sexes, particularly in debilitating habits, as to hereditary disposition, it seldom attacks many in the same family. Predisposition to it may be acquired by all the circumstances which give rise to a hydropic Diathesis, by a sedentary life, and the too free use of spirits, and in some cases it seems to be the result of low Diet, as to climate, a moist one seems to predispose to it. It is often a sequela of affections of the Breast. Pleurisy and asthma are the chief in acting as predisposing to it. It commonly occurs in scroph.

15
Scroph^l habits especially where scroph^l
humours exist in the Lungs.

The Exciting Causes are not very ob-
vious. It is sometimes the effect of Injuries
done to the Breast. It has often been at-
tributed to cold &c. But it more properly pro-
ceeds from accidents suppressing Evacuations. It
may arise from all causes giving Diseases
to the Lungs, but most commonly proceeds
from accidents. But in most cases we
can't trace it to any obvious cause. There is
no certain evidence of this Disease but from
Dissection

Prognosis. It may exist for years
w. out any consequence (and after all
terminate in Death. It has in some
measure been relieved, the Sympt^s have
been carried off in consequence of a nat^l
supervening hoarseness, or by a profuse
Duore.

6
Diuresis, (and also by the occurrence of
fever, yet a fever is often the forerunner
of Death, especially if attended wth great Dys-
pnoea. The prognosis is bad where the
Expectoration is bloody (and on the occurrence
of syncope, we have the greatest reason to
apprehend Death when the pat^t is attacked
with fits

Dissection. In some cases the contents of
the Thorax have been sound (and that
Death ensued merely from the Effusion of
the Water. But most com^{ly} the Lungs
are callous (and schirous (and sometimes
suppurated (and gangrenous. The pleura
has been found much thickened (and even
cartilaginous, as has also the Diaphragm
Many of the abdom^l viscera are often
diseased as the Liver, Stomach, Spleen (and
pancreas. But we don't know how far
these were the cause or consequence of the
Disease (and perhaps most commonly the

The result of *sup.* Causes. The quantity
 of Water often amounts to 2000 pounds, a
 few ounces perhaps may be effused w^{out}
 much inconvenience, for such has been found
 on Dissection where the Disease had not
 been evident. The Water is sometimes lim-
 pid, but most frequently turbid (and like
 Milk or Whey, & sometimes there is a
 presumption for putrescency in w^h.
 Cases it often contains putrid matter. The
 lodgement of the Water is various, commonly
 between the pleurae and ribs, sometimes
 in the pericardium, and in a few cases it
 is in the folds of the Mediastinum (and in
 these 2 cases it is most dangerous, some-
 times it is confined in Paps or Hydrotides
 in the Cavity of the Thorax or substance
 of the Lungs. In this case some reckon
 it a diff^t Disease. The sympt^s are the
 same, or generally so & they require a

a similar treatment —

Authors. This Disease has no doubt subsisted from the earliest ages tho it has been overlooked. There is some acct of it in Hippocrates who recom. the opening the Chest. Since his time all the modern Authors have wrote upon it Theory.

Here we may conceive the occasional causes to produce either an increased Effusion, or to prevent or diminish the absorption of the Lymphatics. How far the Remote may act is uncertain. We may suppose an increased discharge by the Exhalents, or by Transudation thro the Coats from obstructed Circulation, all these will augment an accumulation of water into the Breast.

Ratio Symptomatum. The Thirst (and

and scanty urine at least when not occurring as a cause, may be explained from the abstraction of Water from the general Mass

Dyspnoea, Sense of weight about the Diaphragm, &c from the want of room for the free motion of the Lungs.

The Numbness and paralysis, especially in the arm and shoulders, arise from compression on Nerves.

But the most alarming symptoms are from compression on great blood vessels about the Heart, as weak pulse, Shaking from Sleep, palpitation, and the fits we often carry off the patient

The Prevention is very uncertain from our doubts respecting the Disease. Some accidents giving rise to the disease can't possibly be avoided. But where we suspect tumors, Asthma, &c

Obstruction, &c about the Lungs, we may try Cicuta, Mercury &c. But these tumours are often the sequela of obstinate Diseases, w^h have so weakened the Body that we can't use such Remedies as we w^d wish (and can only endeavour to prevent the discharge of Urine (and perspiration, from sinking below their natural Standard (and support the action of the absorbents by Diet, Exercise, &c but the use of Diluents must not be pushed too far.

In the Cure of Hydrothorax we have in view 2 great objects.

1. The Evacuation of y^e water already effused
 2. The Prevention of a fresh accumulation
- The 1st of these w^h to be bro^t about by outlets, natural or artificial — The

The 2^d by supporting the action of the
absorbents, by keeping up the natural
Discharges of secretions & Evacuations (and avoiding
all the causes w^{ch} occasion a fresh Effusion)

But these in many instances will be
unattainable, especially the last. For when
the increased Effusion is the consequence of
obstruction of the thickening of the pleura
& we have little hopes of succeeding, unless
these were first removed (and the most
we can do is to mitigate the symptoms, &
even this is uncertain.

Many Remedies have been proposed &
used of w^{ch} some no doubt have succeeded tho
where the disease is fairly marked it gen^{ly}
proves fatal.

Paracentesis of all the artificial outlets
that by an artificial perforation seems
to be the most immediate; but Physi-
cians are divided in their Opinions about
it. It has often alleviated, & prevented a

prevented a fatal termination for some
 time. From 6 to 8 lbs of water have been
 taken away and the operation does not
 produce the same faintness as in ascites
 tho we can't use the same compression as in
 ascites yet something similar is afforded
 by the expansion of the lungs. From this
 operation some relief may be given to many
 of the sympt^s for some time it frees the
 chest from Dyspnoea and palpitation
 but will not bring about a radical cure
 it can at best only relieve the sympt^s. Tho
 there are some who contend for more. Astruc
 says a radical cure is often produced by it
 In some cases this may happen by Inflamⁿ
 being produced to such a degree as to obliterate
 the cavity and so prevent a further Effusion
 similar to what takes place in the radical
 Cure of the Hydrocele. W^m Morell is a strong
 advocate for this mode of Cure he says
 it might be practiced much oftener than it

It is, (and that it is free from danger
 but I'm inclined to adopt the opinion of
 its being a dangerous Operation. The
 symptoms pointed out as indicating of
 Disease, can hardly lead us to form an
 absolute judgement of its presence, (and
 if we sh^d. perform the operation where
 no water is, we sh^d. be highly capable
 and might even wound the lungs. It
 can therefore be admissible only at very late
 periods of the Disease. When the regeneration
 of water is very rapid, from fresh & freq.
 accumulations, it must be bad in debile
 habits, (and it may excite inflamⁿ. to so
 high a degree that Bleeding, w^e. is for of
 the only Remedy, might then be inad-
 missible (and here the operation may
 prove fatal. However in every urgent
 case this practice I think sh^d. not be
 opposed.

In=

Incisions or Punctures in the Legs
and Scrofum have also been advised. But
from these little is to be expected, they may
serve to draw off water from the Gell
substance of the Limbs, but cannot I think
have any effect in producing absorption
from the cavity of the Chest. In most
cases they will not I think even palliate
unless there is a turgescence and then it
is not free from danger & gangrene.

Plasters & Issues to the Breast
and sides of the Chest are less exceptionable
than the former. The effects of these in re-
lieving the Breast are well known and
they may have effect in dimini^g the
Effusion, there is less exception to them
here than in o^r. Dropsies; they are
not liable to produce gangrene they tend
to increase absorption and may be
used with safety where there is only
a suspicion of the Disease (and if
any

any advantage be derived from them they may be made a continual Dram, hence they are preferable to all oys. artificial Bullets (and perhaps to natural ones. But it must be admitted ~~that~~ they often fail.

Emetics repeated at short intervals have been advised. They may promote the serous discharge by urine, perspiration (and even the Expectoration; but the chief benefit arises from their increasing the action of the absorbents from y. ^{concoction} they excite but from this agitation some objections may arise to their use in the advanced stages where great Debility is Besides this Objections, there are others arising from our being ignorant of y. ^{real} nature of the Disease present for if the Disease sh^d be a suppuration from aneurism polypus, &c they w^d be very dangerous in such cases, hence we must carefully consider

consider the disease before we use them
 and they are least exceptionable at the
 beginning of the Disease. When they are
 advisable. *Specacuanan*. *squills*. *Sent. Emet.*
 and while *Nitrid* are used —

6 *Digitalis purpurea* (Fox glove)
 has also been used as an Emetic. It is a
 Narcotic and one of the strongest wegle
 poisons in this Country but when properly
 exhibited it may be given with safety. It
 has also a diuretic quality. It has often
 been given in Dropsies with great success
 and its efficacy is now confirmed. It is
 usually given in the form of Infusion as
 2 or 3 drams of the Leaves dried, boiled
 in 12 Quinces of Water down to 8 (and of
 this Decoction 2 or 3 Tablespoonfuls are
 given every hour till a Mausea is pro-
 duced which is succeeded by a copious dis-

discharge of urine, (and the flow is so great as to make a compression of the abdomen in the operation of the Paracentesis.

This is repeated even 2 or 3 days, (and the pat^t is supported by Cordials (and nourishing Diet, (and tho the danger of a relapse is not entirely removed yet the compl^t seldom returns.

During the employment of this Medicine the pat^t is to use diluent drinks (and the more he uses of these the greater will be its effect in discharging the Water. The root of the Fox glove has also been used to as great an extent & with as good effects as the leaves, But I wd. not advise such a practice, as like oys. Narcotics, it often induces dimness of sight. It has been used with great effect at this place oys. Dropsies (and in obstinate cases it is a valuable Remedy Ca-

Cathartics & Diuretics are no doubt powerful means of evacuating Malignant serum. among the cathartics Jalap & Ham-
boge have been mostly used, among the Diuretics, squills, Neutral Salts Singl^e Alkali &c purgatives are often exceptionable from the Debility they induce, and the operation of Diuretics is very uncertain. Diuretics and Cathartics may be brot on w^o out relief and they seem to have less influence in promoting the absorption of water from the Chest than from most other Cavities. But when Blisters fail they may be tried. Purgatives may be used at any time when the patient is not exhausted; and Diuretics at the very latest periods, of the disease —

Mercurial preparations inducing salivati^{on} have been recommended as a means of eva-

evacuating the water w^{ch} no doubt have
 sometimes this effect. Some cases of this
 kind are related by Dr W. D. Monro. Their
 use in Hydroceph^h seems to confirm this
 practice. But besides evacuating the water
 Mercury may remove the cause obstructing
 Circulation (and giving rise to Effusion of
 Water —

When the Water is evacuated, we
 must prevent a fresh accumulation, by
 promoting (and keeping up) the nat^l dis-
 charge of the serous Excretions. —

Purgatives and Diuretics will be occasion-
 ally necessary. artificial Drains by Issues or
 Setons long continued. Nourishing & strength-
 ening Diet, Exercise (and Tonics,
 as Bark Chalybeates, &c —

In this way we may attempt a radical
 Cure, but if these fail we can do nothing
more

more than palliate the symptoms, by pur-
gatives, Issues, Plasters, &c.

Ascites

Ascites.

Of all the Dropsies, Ascites is the most distinctly marked, except at the beginning, & it is the most frequent in occurrence.

History. There may sometimes be a considerable Effusion into the Belly without being observed, and during this time there is generally a pale Countenance, slight febrile Exacerbations, Thirst, loss of Appetite, scanty and high coloured Urine. When these have continued for some time there is an obvious swelling of the Abdomen, w^{ch} gradually augments, and the feet become affected wth dry Cough, attended with Dyspnoea, w^{ch} is worst in a decumbent posture the fluctuation becomes observable (and at length the belly increases to an enormous size, while the superior parts of the Body appear more spare than natural. The Thirst becomes intense, the Urine deposits a thick sediment

re=

resembling brick dust. The pulse becomes hard tho frequent and small; the fever augments; the belly is generally bound.

The course and termination of this disease are uncertain. Some survive long after the vital Functions become affected, and others are unexpectedly early cut off. Often when Death seems at hand a Discharge near the Umbilicus affords a temporary relief, but before this occurs, the parts having been much injured by the pressure & soaking and the gen. habit much impaired, that this wound seldom heals but more frequently mortifies, tho it has been known to admit of a cure. A Woman after trying every medicine in vain was relieved by the Mavel linctus "Atque sic absque opera medica metorum Umbilico donno

denno ocluso convalescit." (Forrester's Schol.
obs. 33. Chap. 19.)

This Disease has terminated happily 1st
By fever attended with profuse sweating.
2^d By spontaneous Evacuations; tho' in
the end of the Disease Catarrhis has often
proved fatal. Patients have died from In-
flammation, Ulceration, or Gangrene of dis-
sident Viscera (Sydenham's Practice Med:)

Diagnosis. In the early stages of this Dis-
ease we have no clear marks, but if there
occur paleness of the countenance & tenderness
of the abdomen with a heaviness of the Belly, we
may suspect Ascites; But when the swell-
ing of the Belly supervenes, with fluctu-
ations, especially if attended with a noise
we can have no doubt of it as to the diag-
nosis when the fluctuation is absent,
they are doubtful. Enlargement of the abdo-
men may arise from Tympanites from
pregnancy &c.

Jr

In Tympanites the Swelling is peculiarly hard (and tense), and attended with a peculiar sound, and it is not so considerable as in Ascites nor attended with fluctuation; and there great relief is afforded by a discharge of Wind. In some cases these two Diseases may be complicated, but where there is merely Ascites there is no relief from the discharge of Wind. It has been recommended to weigh the body. In Tympanites the weight is not so great. " "

(Van Swieten)

The Swelling of the abdomen in pregnancy may be distinguished by the absence of fluctuation, from the Motion of the Child (and from obstructed Menses. In Ascites we observe the Leucophlegmatic habit but in pregnancy the complexion is natural (and often much improved) and is attended with sickness (and

and vomiting, the swelling in ascites is more towards the inferior part.

Swellings depending upon enlargements of the Viscera may be distinguished by the progress & situation of such swellings. Swelling from an enlargement of the Omentum increases uniformly, the shape is different, and it is larger at the upper than at the lower part of the Belly. But besides this distinction we may know it by the state of Health, the enlargement of the Omentum is often attended with good health, and the part often increases in fatness in other parts. However the fluctuation may be considered as the leading Diagnostic.

There is a great difficulty in distinguishing the different species of ascites from each other. The distinction, to be chiefly regarded in practice, is between the true and encysted Ascites. In the former the Water is in the abdomen among the In-

Intestines; in the latter it is within the cells some say they may be distinguished merely by the fluctuation in the true (and none in the encysted; But this does not always hold good; for the very contrary has occurred the encysted is better distinguished by the inequality of the swelling (and besides this does not affect the health so much as the cyst. The appetite (and complexion continue natural longer. The affection of the Throat & urine is less, and often the sole inconvenience arises from the weight.

Remote causes predispone to Acute does not seem entirely peculiar to age or sex tho' it occurs much more commonly in advanced Age, and in Females. How far it tho' be considered as hereditary is not well ascertained as in most other Dropsies; but if hereditary disposition holds in other Dropsies

Dropsies it may in this, tho' there is less ground for presuming it here than in those Dropsies w^{ch} attack in early periods of life.

It is a frequent occurrence in those who give way to any excessive Discharges, as a small Puerperia. In a few Cases the Water has been discharged (and a cure completed) by a Rupture about the Umbilical Region from mere distension, where no recovery had been expected generally if not relieved by art, the Disease continues increasing, the water often becoming purid till it terminates fatally. But there are some instances of Ascites subsisted for a long time, as 10, 12 or even 30, or 40 years one of w^{ch} is related in the French Memoirs where an Ascites subsisted for 50 years, upon the whole the progress is various (and we can form no judgement of its termination in its early stages. a natural termination may take place in the worst case (and

and an antiseptic termination may be bro't
 about, tho'. There are but few Remedies in use
 we can put any confidence (and few Diseases
 are more liable to return than this, even where
 the Water has been compleatly evacuated and
 the part apparently recovered. So we sh^d. have
 great doubt in our prognosis (and the disease
 sh^d. genly be looked on as dangerous (and
 obstinate especially when of the encysted kind
 tho' this may not more sudly prove fatal. We
 have most hopes when the habit is but little
 affected, It is always a favourable symptom
 to see the part relieved by a profuse Diuresis
 (and Catharsis easily induced & the Urine mo-
 derate, with the increased urine of the nat^l.
 Colour (and the stools copious (and watery
 But we have the best hopes of all where
 the Viscera are sound without schorrosis
 But if the Disease originally arose from
 schorrosis we have little hopes of recovery
 In all cases where Debility occurs with
 intense

intense Thirst, there is great danger, also when the Appetite is much impaired, as Debility will soon follow with a wasting of the body. Supervening Jaundice is also a bad Omen but a worse is fever with Erysipelas in various parts (and we may soon expect a fatal termination from bloody Expectoration (and other Hemorrhages violent Cough is bad. Tho a natural Diuresis in the early stages is favourable yet in the latter period it is to be dreaded. Where the paracentesis has been performed and the Disease returns, there is always the least chance of recovery; but here the best symptom is when the water resembles the urine of a healthy person. It is a very bad sign where the water is limpid (and speedily accumulates again; (and still worse when it is glairy (and viscid, has a fætid smell (and appears purulent (and bloody. It is in favour of the patient if the cyst. symptoms are relieved by the Operation w^out any

any speedy accumulation after the discharge
of the water. But if the effusion remains
there is danger (and we may expect it is
complicated with some of the obstinate affection
especially if there are fresh and sudden returns
of water after repeated Evacuations.

Dissection, There are but few Diseases
where Dissections have been more frequent than
here. The most common morbid appearance
is a quantity of Water in the Cavity of the
abdomen. The quantity is various, some have died
where the water did not exceed many pints
and some cases are related where it was
found to the extent of 100 lbs, and in the Me-
moirs of the Academy of Sciences a case is men-
tioned where the collection of water was 120 lbs
The appearance in general is that of healthy
urine; in some cases it is quite limpid, in
others of a greenish cast. And has been
found mixed with a bloody matter. In
some cases a fluid of pure blood has been
found

found of an oily, (and also of a milky appearance, and sometimes like fine matter, Coffee grounds or Lees of Wine. It has been found of a gelatinous consistence, commonly it has no smell, but in some cases it is highly fetid. It is mostly found in the cavity of the abdomen but sometimes in Sacs, often in small Hydatides sometimes in larger Sacs having their rise from the Peritoneum, Ovaria, or Cells of the Omentum.

Besides the occurrence of this fluid in diseased states commonly as Schirrus of some of the abdominal viscera commonly of the liver and often of the pancreas, Spleen (and Mesenteric Glands, &c. are sometimes otherwise enlarged Preternatural tumours in the cavity of the abdomen weighing many lbs. Enlargement of the Gall Bladder (and containing numerous Calculi—affections of the uterus, or enlargement by Schirrus or a cartilag.

cartilag. appearance. The Omentum (and Intestines) are rarely sound, the former is often entirely wasted, and the latter is inflamed (and ulcerated) and often covered with a tender white pellicle w.^{ch} was deposited by the Malar. —

But besides these, the Thoracic viscera are often found diseased. Tubercles, Ulcerations (and even a putrid state of the Lungs. The Heart also has been found enlarged, (and its valves cartilaginous (and even ossified. Also various Diseases of the pericardium, thickening (and even schirrhosity.

Of these many may operate as causes inducing the Disease, but some may be consequences resulting from the Disease (and often many of them are unconnected, or only in a secondary way.

Authors This Disease is no doubt coeval wth man, Mankind in a savage state may be supposed to have been exposed to it, of

it is as ancient as we have any Medical records. No existence could ever ~~exist~~ be observed? It is described by Hippocrates, and accurately by Celsus, Erasistratus speaks of it as arising from diseases of the Liver (and of affluents from the Spleen) It is treated of by all the modern systematics, particularly Hoffman (and Van Swieten. Treatises by Sydenham & Monro, Martins Thesis.

Theory.

The causes, if we except situation, seem to be similar to those producing ascites. Ascites is generally the effect of increased Effusion, or of a diminished absorption. From one of these two causes only an accumulation of Water can take place or from a combination of both it may sometimes occur.

Physicians differ with regard to the manner in which the Liver

Liver produces the Disease. Some sup-
 pose that it increases Effusion by obstructing
 Circulation (and that it diminishes absorp-
 tion from the distended Veins compress-
 ing the Lymphatics. Mr. Newton has
 opposed this doctrine, and says that Schor-
 nus liver freq. occurs w. out producing
 Dropsy, and that the Water in ascites
 is not the same as that naturally effused
 into the cavity of the abdomen; hence he
 thinks that it is not a natural secretion
 but originates from a depravation of the gen.
 Mass of fluids from a diseased state of
 Liver. It must be allowed that there is a dif-
 ference (and the nature of the fluid would
 give some countenance to this supposition
 One state of the fluids may be more fa-
 vourable to the Effusion than another. and
 in this way the remote causes act, con-

constituting the hydropic Diathesis. But was this really the case there w^d. be an Effusion in oth^r parts besides the abdomen in so far as this is the case we w^d. adopt the former opinion; but Schomweis will be assented in producing the Disease by excited State of the fluids. This I think operates by obstructing Circulation and diminishing absorption from compression of the Symplicatics from this an accumulation is produced, w^c. is the Proximate Cause of the Disease, as giving immediate Lesion to the functions. This is demonstrated by Dissection.

Ratio Symptomatum. all the symptoms may be referred either to the abstraction of the watery part from the blood the preternatural stagnation in the abdomen or to compression given to other parts from the Distension of the Cavity —

To

To the abstraction of the Water from the gen^l Mass, may be referred the Thirst and the scanty and high coloured urine but this last rather depends on disease of the Kidneys

To the Stagnation, we refer the Swelling. Fluctuation, (and all Diseases of the Intestinal Canal. Inflammⁿ, Erosion, (and even Mortification

To the Compression, the Cough, Dyspnea &c.

Prevention. The Causes are freq^{ly} obvious before the accession of the Disease, especially Schorrosities of the Liver; hence of Dropsy is more easily prevented than others But Schorrus, when known, can't often be removed, (and it often subsists long without inconvenience, hence is so often overlooked. But whenever it occurs we may presume that ascites will be the consequence. ————— So

So we sh^d. then have recourse to a course of Mercury, Elixirs, &c but all these often fail, and when this is the case, we sh^d. immedi^{ly} endeavour to remove the incipient Dropsy, on the slightest evidence we sh^d. have recourse to such Remedies as will increase absorption, beginning wth gentle methods, as friction of the abdomen.

When the Disease has run to a greater length we must attempt the

Cure. The Objects of Cure are three

1. The removal of the Water. —
2. The removal of y^e. Causes of Accumulation.
3. The prevention of a fresh accumulation

Paracentesis is a very old operation (and might have naturally occurred to Men from observing frequent cases of accidental Chyliferous. By this means the most effectual discharge can be obtained but at all periods of Medicine this method has been
 (looked

looked on as ambiguous. The disputes
 respecting this operation may be seen
 in Gold's Aneurisms, who was a strong
 advocate for it (and has given many good
 cautions with respect to its use, he advises
 it not to be used where the disease arises
 from Aneurism, &c. But many of the bad
 effects dreaded by the Antients are now
 got the better of, they did not rightly under-
 stand it, but drew off the water at diff.
 periods in small quantities, because
 the abstraction of the water all at once
 occasioned Delirium Animi. But
 from the modern use of Bandages
 the whole may be drawn off at once
 using due compression (vide a paper
 by Monro in J. Edm. Medical Essays)
 Objections have been started to this
 operation by Sydenham, who says the
 danger of Gangrene is as great here
 as

as from punctures in Anasarca; but he
is mistaken, as the Teguments here are
not in a diseased state.

The chief dispute is whether it will erad-
icate the Disease, or only mitigate the symp-
toms? In some cases the distension is
so great that if the operation is not instantly
performed the teguments w^d burst; so
here it is better to make artificial openings
as the natural ones w^d not so easily heal
Tho. we draw off the Water, we don't there-
by prevent its return, some say it hastens
it, and so the operation must be as often
repeated as the distension becomes consid-
er-
able. we must be attended wth loss of strength &
of Vigour. some say it is the conseq.
of not performing it till the Disease
is far advanced, so they urge the early
use of it. This practice is recommended
in the London Med^l Essays by Dr

Dr. Fothergill. In some cases, no doubt, it has brot about a cure, but it has not been found to ans.^r so well as he expected (and has therefore been much given up. Upon the whole I am averse to the early use of it, and think that more success may be derived from the natural Evacuations. —

Emetics have been highly recommended by many in ascites, as besides merely evacuating the water they promote the Lymphatic absorption, and remove obstruction, and they often induce a powerful Catharsis and Diuresis. It is contended that the water by these means may be insensibly evacuated, and that Spiced Water has been often thrown up by Emetics. We can readily conceive this to have been the case, but yet their use is not agreed on by all Sydenham used violent Emetics and repeated them often, he chiefly

chiefly used Antimonials, as Infusion
 of Crocus Metallorum, to the quantity
 of ʒijss for a dose, we he gave for 2 or 3
 days, at first for 3 days successively
 and afterwards every 2. day. That good
 effects may sometimes be produced in this
 way I have no doubt, but it is not much
 practiced at present, it is a rough practice
 and can only be admissible where there
 is a great vigor of body (and where
 we have reason to suppose that the
 Viscera are not diseased. But where
 these occur other modes of Evacuation
 may be more easy (and as certain. Eme-
 tics seem to be better in anasarca than
 in Ascites. When Emetics are advisable
 the utmost advantage may be derived
 from Spicacuana, from this we may
 be certain of full vomiting (and it
 may be given to any limits. In cases

cases where we find relief from an Emetic
we may be induced to try it a 2^d time
but if we find no relief they sh^d. not be
persisted in. The Nausea or Vomiting from
sea Voyages has been found of use
(Forresters Schol obs: 32 lib 19.)

Cathartics have been much used (and
are preferable to Emetics (and in some
cases they both may be used alternately
especially where a Catharsis is not attended
with much discharge of water. They seem
to be more quick and certain in their
effects than either Emetics or Diuretics.
Their Evacuation is much greater than
that of Diuretics (and they require
less vigor of habit than Emetics. One
here in some cases may be of great
advantage, but they must commonly
be respected we will be regulated by the
nature of the Catharsis (and by their
effects. Various purgatives have been
(used

used, the Antients used the most drastic
kind, w^{ch} on the supposition of their evacuat-
ing Water, were called Hydrogogues, but this
title more probably arose from their degree
of strength. Among these drastic purgatives
only 2 or 3 deserve our notice, the Elettum,
Nellebore, &c.

The use of the Elettum, (w^{ch} is formed of
the inspissated juice of the wild cucumber)
was lately devised in Germany in cases
of ascites. The antients gave it in full doses
even to the extent of sev^l grains, but this
is only fit for vigorous habits as its
operation is very violent, and is some-
what uncertain in its effects. They now give
it in small doses at short intervals, in w^{ch}
way it is said to operate with more certainty
In Germany they give it in Pills with the
Extract of Gentian, each pill containing gr.

gr. ss of the *Platanum*; one of these
 pills they give every hour till Catharsis
 is induced (and in this way they may
 give gr. ij or iij, we at first generally in-
 duce sickness (and Vomiting w.^e is soon
 after followed with copious watery Stools
 (and this they repeat every 2. or 3. day.

In this way very obstinate Cases have
 been cured. I've not had much opportunity
 of using it, but in one Case tried it after
 other Evacuants had failed, (and it effectually
 discharged the Water. D.^r Sirm mentions
 a friend of his having used it with the
 same success; but it can't be used late
 in the Disease, (and we sh^d. try
 the prior use of more gentle Cathartics, et
 ubi fracta nocet vehementius per alvum pun-
 gatio. Meads. Mon. Medica perhaps it
 might answer better if joined to freams of

of Tartar, (and thus we w^d. unite the pur-
gative (and diuretic qualities (and it w^d. pre-
vent its proving so drastic a purgative.

This however I have not tried.

Black Hellebore was frequently by the
Antients in dropsy, Mania, &c. but from its
violent nature it soon came into much disrepute
and is now little used in this Country, unless
in Cases of Amenorrhoea. It was however
a few years ago revived in Dropsies in France
by M^r. Basier (and sold (under the name
of Pilule Tonicæ of Basier, was kept a
Secret (and gained much reputation (and was
at last purchased by the King that it might
be made public (Vide 2 Vol of Med^l observ.
of the French Military Hospital, a short
acct. may be found in the Med^l. Comment.
Vol. 2.) These pills are composed of the Extract
of Hellebore $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain in each, they pro-
duce copious Evacuations by Stool &

and 20 or 30 of em have been given
 in a day, (and the dose regulated by the effects
 beginning wth a small dose (and increasing it
 grad^{ly}). This is persisted in for many days
 wth out intermission. During the use of these
 pills the pati^{nt} sh^d drink plentifully
 of diluting Liquors, how far this may be
 extended wth other Remedies I am doubt
 ful, tho' I think they may be safely given
 wth op^{er} Cathartics. This Medicine has not
 been much used here. In one case I tried
 the Tincture of Nellebore wth out any sensible
 service, tho' the case was very unfavourable
 (and I could not push it far. I have also
 tried the pills, as made by M^r Biasier
 himself in 2 or 3 Cases. (and I can't
 say that they equaled my expectations
 These pills are forbidden to be used where
 there is any internal inflamⁿ or where
 the inflam^y Diathesis subsists. They

I have

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have been (used with great success, and the mode of administration now practised overturns the objections formerly made against them.

Scammony is one of the most drastic purgatives, (and one of the principal ingredients in a Nostrum kept a secret by a Surgeon in Berwickshire, and tho' it sometimes fails, yet it has often been very serviceable in obstinate Cases. —

Gamboge has lately been much introduced into practice, (and has been given in large Doses with success in the Teriaque has led to its frequent use in other Cases. In Ascites it has been employed in small doses, as a grain or two with Cream of Tartar, but is seldom used by itself. In some few Cases good effects have ensued from it. — Modern

Modern Practitioners have used the more
 mild purgatives. The Sy. & Rhhamno was
 a favorite Medicine with Sydenham, (and
 from him it w^d appear to be a specific for
 this Disease. Infus: Tam. with senna
 has been frequently used w^d also often acts
 as a Diuretic Jalap has been much used
 both in the form of Powder (and of Tincture
 and it has also been joined with Calomel
 and Ather; but the best effects of it are to be
 derived from its union with Cream of Tartar
 This the Basis of Woods purging powder
 This constitutes the pulo: Jalap: Compi: of
 the Ed. pharma. Some have expected much
 benefit from this Composition, but not
 merely from their union, but from their
 being powdered tog^t. They expected that
 a more minute division could be made
 of the Thesiv, w^d is the active part
 of

of the Jalap, (and that its good effects
w^d be thus increased. I've often used this
Compound, but never found any better
effects from it than from the 2 articles merely
mixed tog^r.; these jointly are a most excellent
purgative, at least they may be used with
safety in the first stages.

Diuretics. From the use of these many
advantages may be derived in cases of Dropsy,
and genly used in Ascites. These have
much less influence in inducing Debility
than either Cathartics or Emetics; hence y^e
relaps of Hemictics in the advanced stages
may be freely used (and continued w^out
interruption much longer than other Eva-
cuants. In Ascites, as well as in the
other Dropsies there is generally ad-
min^d quantity of urine (and this is often
the Cause of the Disease; hence by

by promoting a discharge by the kidneys a radical Cure will be often produced (and hence Diuretics become proper at all periods of the Disease find in all habits of Body, and in most cases we find advantage from them; At the same time I w^d

not wish to be understood as thinking them never exceptionable, some of em are very uncertain in their operation so can't be trusted to alone, and when these do operate it is but slowly. If previous to their use the swelling has gone to a great extent they can't be imagined to evacuate the water soon, but their operation will be tedious & painful when there is a great tendency to perish Effusions. When they operate very powerfully, in some cases they are hurtful. They increase the action of the absorbents much less than of Evacuants, hence in some cases where the

the action of the absorbents has failed
altho they may produce acsious Du-
nensis, this may come only from the mass
of circulating fluids. Hence, it is necessary
to attend to the state of the swelling by
measuring the belly (and the size it does
not diminish by the great discharge of
Urine, we may suppose that these Reme-
dies are pernicious. Hence this class be-
comes mostly useful when conjoined with
oys. Evacuants, as Cathartics, these when
given at proper intervals may promote
absorption (and the Diuretics may be
thrown in in the intermediate space
by these means we may at least prevent
an increase of the swelling. With this
view many Diuretics I have been
many of us we spoke fully of when
treating of Anasarca.

Squills seem to be the most
certain

certain of all They are best given in Pills (made of ~~the~~ dried stool) and to prevent Nausea they may be combined with the Extract of Gentian. They've sometimes been joined with Calomel, and in this way have succeeded where the squills w^d. not do alone. —

Colchicum autumnale has been much used of late. For this (medicine we are indebted to Stork who represents it as a certain Cure in such cases, however it admits of some allowance, he has a much greater opinion of his own Discoveries than has been confirmed by Experience. However I have used it with success (and think it may be classed next to squills. It has not so great a tendency to Nausea as the squills; it often brings on a looseness, and I've seen bloody stools after its use, tho' this might have proceeded more

more from the Constitution of the pat.^t than
from the Medicine. It is usually given in
the form of an Oxy-mel, w.^{ch} has been used
to Zi ℥^{ss}. Ind^d Zij or Zij a day with
advantage. In the Edin^g. Pharm^y. they have
excluded the Oxy-mel & substituted a syrup
from some objections to Theory, but this dif-
ference seems totally immaterial, but as they
may not agree with some Constitutions, per-
haps the Sugar may be less exceptionable
perhaps a good form might be the dried
powder made into Pills. —

In some cases where the strongest
Diabetics have faded, the weaker ones have
happened to answer, so in this mode of
Cure we sh^d. not persist long in the use
of any one Medicine when we don't find
it to ans^r.

Vegetable alkali is a favorite Medicine
w.th Sir John Pringle. He disposes of it
in Zi of the Infusion of abayn. Marro. &

with ʒij of Holland Lin, ʒiſ he gives daily. (Diseases part 3. Chapt. 5). This was also a favorite Remedy wth Dr. Sydenham, who (used the ashes of the Broom, tho he observes that he does not think this preferable to oys. Vegetable ashes, only that it is produced in greater quantity. In America they have lately introduced the ashes of Tobacco, w^{ch} was first used by Dr. Garden of Charleston (vide medl. Com.) New trials have been made of it here, as they think the effects are the same as those from the ashes of oys. Vegetables. It however deserves a fair trial.

The Infusion of Fox glove is useful here on the same principles as in the Hydrothorax —

Sudorifics are also often used. In order to obtain benefit from these, Diaphoresis must be induced to a very high degree, even till attended with some degree of Fever, and in order to pro-

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promote it. Warm Bathing, succeeded
by Rose's Powder, accompanied w. Friction
of the abdomen, will be found the best.

Upon the whole, measures of Asclepias Jam
inclined to give the preference to Cathartics &
Purgatives, or to both jointly, rather than to
any Concuncts.

In some few cases the Evacuation by
the Paracentesis alone may produce a cure
but in the greatest N^o this will not do.

However after the belly is once emptied it
may be kept so by promoting the action
of the absorbents by Gentle Friction and
Exercise; and if these fail, they may
be used to a greater extent; for this pur-
pose the Friction sh^d be long continued
and used for an hour at least every
Morning and Evening. If thus con-
tinued now the day ~~then~~, it may
be apt to excrete it, hence we may
interpose mucous substances, &
these

These may be impregnated wth. other matters (and after the use of these Matters will often perform the rest of the Cure, Dr Wize has proposed Electricity, but experience has not confirmed it, —

In many Cases, where the water has been drawn off, there is a great tendency to a fresh accumulation; hence it becomes necessary to trace the Cause of this augmented Effusion. In some Cases we have to remove a partial or local Cause, in others to attend to the general State of the System, As the Just are Schorick in the Viscera (and as far as there is any probability of resolving these, we sh^d. attempt it, If this is done we have the greatest chance of removing the Disease, tho often after the Dropsy has been removed, these have proved fatal —

In some Cases there does not occur a greater Effusion of Water than the

The influence of the absorbents can carry off, &c. depends on the general state of the system, (and here it is necessary to add Vigor to the system, by Tonics, as the Bark, Chalybeates, Cold Bathing, &c. But these are not admissible where there are any remains of the effused Water, & when the Disease originates from Schorri, for there they prove dangerous. —

We may generally, with great safety, employ Bitters with Aromatics, as these restore due action to the Chylificative Viscera (and tend to remove the hydropic Diathesis (and by these means a fresh Effusion will be prevented, and the patient soon recover.

These may be aided by a restorative cordial Diet, — Solid Animal Food, indulging in the use of Wine, free Air & Exercise.

Emphysema

Emphysema

As this Disease does not very often occur in practice, it might be thought unnecessary to introduce it here but as it serves to connect the System of Diseases, and has lately given rise to much controversy between Mr. Hewson and Dr. Monro, we shall speak somewhat of it.

As an Effusion of Water into y^e Cell^r Membrane constitutes a Disease, so an effusion of Air into the same Cells may also constitute a Disease called Emphysema.

History. In this Disease a peculiar swelling affects particular parts, we generally retain their natural Colour, tho' in some Cases there is a particular transparency or a slightly reddish hue like an Inflammⁿ but without Pain; the swelling is more tense than where Water is effused, yet it yields to pressure, but does not retain the mark, and the pressure produces a crackling noise

H.

It is sometimes confined to particular parts, as the Eye lids, Scrotum (and all the Organs of Generation; but in all cases where the Disease is severe it affects the system in general, first occurring about the Chest, and at last occupying the whole surface. When this is the case the swelling is not the only inconvenience, other symptoms take place, the chief distress arises from Dyspnoea (and this is not relieved by change of posture; also occur anxiety, quick pulse, (and other febrile symptoms) (and at length the Disease terminates fatally as in other cases where the vital functions are affected. —

Diagnosis. The Swelling in Emphysema has some resemblance to that in anasarca but after the observations (made on anasarca) we can readily distinguish these two affections. — This

This may be done by attending to the Noise (made on pressure where the is present, and also by its not retaining the mark of the finger. Besides where the Disease is partial, it is more confined to some particular figure, (and this figure is not altered by changing the position of the body. The progress of y^e. swelling over the body in these Affections is also different, in Emph.^a it does not begin at the lower extremities as in anasara but most com^{ly} at the chest. from w^{ch} it extends in every direction —

It may also be distinguished from a preternatural quantity of fat; by its swelling on pressure (and not giving a Noise, and it is gen^{ly} less tense (and more gradual in its progress —

Remote Causes. These are not very numerous. No Condition, age, Sex, or Temperament seem particularly to favour it

it; while at the same time no period or situation is exemplified from it. Certain accidents may induce it in any habit but it mostly occurs where no cause can be traced; hence Sauvage has given us an Emphysema Spontanum, but tho' we are not able to trace the cause, there must always be giving rise to it, on many occasions we may suspect it from accidents.

It is a consequence arising from the immediate action of Hysteria; it is often induced by febrile complaints, both Intermittent and putrid; it may also arise from the Bite of some poisonous animals, tho' this is not so clear. The most common of all is an establishment of communication between the Cell's Membrane and the common atmosphere Air, by means of external Wounds, or internal Erosions, &c of the Lungs. When from the last cause the swelling is generally extended all over the system of Vasculation.

of this kind becomes the most important
 Prognosis. When it occurs as a local
 affection it commonly goes off naturally the
 quantity of Air being either condensed, ab-
 sorbed, or destroyed by the Saliva arising
 from all Animal substances, sometimes
 a Natural conclusion is more distinctly mark-
 ed by the occurrence of bloody Urine or
 Saliva especially when it arises from Pleurisia.
 but a recovery is mostly brot about w/out
 any obvious evacuation from the system.
 Where it rises to a very high degree unless
 by the interruption of air, it will prove fatal.
 we have been the case where Emph.^a arose
 from Accidents done to the Chest. It is
 dangerous where it goes far, especially
 if w/out much Swelling, & where
 the vital Functions are affected, particularly
 Respiration, in w^e case, tho' there be much

much Air in the Cell^r. Membrane, yet we may suppose that it has also entered the Cell^r. texture of the Lungs.

Dissections have discovered but little; tho' the Air has often been found to extend much farther than had any reason to imagine Air has been found pent up in the Throat (and even in the Lungs) and so condensed as to issue out wth great force from wth the Dyspnea (and affection of Circulation. maybe explained. Also many of the Viscera have been found diseased, but these seem rather to be accidental occurrences than having any Connection wth the Emph^a.

Authors. Tho' this Disease is not very fully treated of yet it has escaped few of the most accurate Writers. The name was made use of by Galen, but he extended it too far even to Tympanites; and it is said that many of the ancients applied it also to Anasarca

Anasarca, but there are some doubts of it.
 Most of the Moderns have given it a separate place. Van Swieten mentions it when speaking of Wounds of the Head There are many cases of it recorded by Astruc in the Memoirs of the French Academy (and some in the Memoirs of the Society at Montpellier where it was cured by Electricity. Newson 3. Vol. Lond. Med. obs. Ed. Med. Comment. It was cured by the paracentesis by M. Kelly of Leith by the advice of Dr. Monro. A case in Cheston's Pathological Essays, who perhaps was the first who recommended the Paracentesis Thoracis

Theory

The Proximate Cause is undoubtedly an accumulation of elastic air in the cell. membrane, w^{ch} naturally sh^d not be there. The only source from w^{ch} it can be derived is either

either from the Solids or Fluids where it existed
 in a fixed state, or else it is introduced from
 the surrounding Atmosphere. Now some of
 the remote causes of it we can't determine.
 I know of no principle on w^{ch} Mysteria can
 separate this air or can introduce the atmos-
 pheric Air, however the reality of this is
 confirmed by Sydenham. But while the
 Operation of some causes is obscure, that of
 others is equally evident. Where it arises
 from Fever the Air may be disengaged by
 putrescency of the Fluids; by this process we
 know that an elastic Vapor is detached
 from both the Solids and Fluids; and by
 Wounds of the Lungs and Trachea air may
 be introduced into the Cell: membrane, from
 whence it may extend over the whole sys-
 tem. But has every day perform this on
 their Meat. Sauvage mentions a Case
 where a Man was thus treated (and could
 only be relieved by frequent scarifications
 made

made about the Thorax.

Ratio Symptomatum. The Dyspnea in most cases, probably arises, not from compression of the Trachea, but from elastic Air confined in the cavity of the Thorax.

An Accumulation must be the consequence of Wounds. From the impeded motion of the Lungs the Circulation must be affected. —

Practice.

Scarcely any thing in this Disease can occur to be the object of Prevention. We have neither age, sex, nor Temperament to attend to, nor any peculiar predisposition to counteract. Where it follows as a sequel of Pleurisy, &c we can't foresee the causes giving rise to it. And besides these, there must be something peculiar on w^{ch} its existence depends on the removal of w^{ch} the Disease must

must be prevented; but as we are not acquainted with them they can't be objects of our practice —

Cure. For the more effectually curing this affection we must have recourse to medicines at the early periods of the Disease. Before it be too far advanced the Cure must be directed by the 2 following Indications.

1. The removal of air from the Cells or Cavities in w^{ch} it is lodged, either by the destruction of its Elasticity, or by the expulsion of it in its elastic state —

2. The prevention of farther introduction of Air into the Cells or Cavities w^{ch} is done

1st By the Removal of Causes extricating air from the Solids or Fluids of the animal body. 2^d By preventing the

The introduction of atmospheric Air into the Cell.^r membrane by obstructing its ingress, or by giving immediate opportunity for its ingress —

When an Effusion occurs from Water we can draw it off by natural Cautels, by the Symplicates, but air can't be thus drawn off as the human body, as far as we know is not furnished with any Air Vessels the Lungs (are) this fluid differs in many respects from Water, it may be readily br^d to diff^t states in the Vessels in w.^e it is contained, some causes giving rise to air, others condensing it, the removal then of the air must be either by its destruction or expulsion from the Cell.^r Membrane into its elastic state —

With respect to the removal of the causes giving rise to the Disease, Emph^a may be consid.^d as having a Natural tendency to its own cure, even in the

The worst cases; but when attended with
very severe sympt^{ls} medicines become necessary
When the Disease is very obstinate little can
be expected from Diuretics, Cathartics, &c. In
slight affections topical applications have
been used, the parts have been rubbed w.
Camphorated Sp^t of Wine & Decoction of
Chamomile, by w^{ch} an action is produced
on the skin, (and the air removed from one
part of the Cell^r Membrane, to annoy, and
by forcing it into deep sealed bells, a cure
may be bro^t about, but, the air can't be
destroyed or expelled by these -
More benefit may be derived from Scarifi-
cation, Pressure, and Friction. By these
means the air may be expelled from the
Cell^r Membrane, but even these can't e-
ffectually, as the air will not easily
quit the Cell^r membrane besides the
force can only be applied partially (and
unless judiciously used, will only push the

the air into other Cells. Therefore such Methods can only give relief at particular parts (and not make a gen.^l Cure, tho they may remove Dyspnea and local affections

In short, the removal of the air can be expected only by its destruction, by an Operation of the system itself. Hence then our principal object will be to prevent a fresh accumulation (and when it occurs from Disease, we must use such Rem.^s as will counteract these; when from Hysteria we must remove this present putrefaction, &c. Hence the use of the Bath, Electricity, &c.

When it arises from the Introduction of the atmospheric air into the Cells, membrane from Wounds in the Trachea or Lungs or external Injuries, Medicines will be of very little consequence. When it arises from rupture of the Trachea, the access of fresh air must be prevented by proper Compression on the part. But where it arises from Wounds of the Chest

Compression can have no effect in such Cases we must prevent a fresh Effusion by allowing a free exit in any way here the Operation of Paracentesis must be had recourse to, this gives immediate and free egress to the air & thereby relieves the most urgent symptoms.

Where the Affection is in the Cell.^r Membrane of the Lungs themselves we can't relieve the vital functions of it by the Symptom itself it will soon prove fatal. —

Symphranites

Sympanites.

This affection does not often occur in practice, and it is one of those about which practitioners have not agreed with respect to the progress & symptoms.

History. The swelling has generally much the same appearance as that in ascites. The swelling and height of the abdomen seem to be the principal symptoms, but by many they are not reckoned the first symptoms. I've never seen this Disease in its incipient state and therefore am not able to describe its appearance from my own experience.

Mossman says it begins with a pain and tension about the Loins & a bound state of the Belly, followed by a pain and swelling of the abdomen.

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Abdomen. This swelling sometimes comes on gradually the Segments becoming as tense (and elastic as the head of a Drum, (and is said to sound like a Drum (from whence it has got its name). The size of the swelling is generally less than in Ascites, but in some cases it is much larger, in most cases the swellg. is equal (and uniform but sometimes there occur protuberances at particular parts (and of particular shapes, as oblong, globular &c. —

The swelling is not altered by change of posture, nor is there any sense of Weight where the parts are most swelled the appearance of the swelling may be changed by accidents, (and may be diminished by a discharge of wind.

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no fluctuation is obs^d, but on percussion
 it sounds like a Drum, tho' this is not
 universally admitted, and some Lieu-
 tenant in particular, even say it is very
 rare —

The swelling is not perhaps the
 most urgent symptom, it is often attended
 with pains striking from the umbeli-
 cal region to the back, often attended w.
 Cough w.^t expectoration, want of ap-
 petite and vomiting wasting of the body
 w.^t is often of a yellow tinge. This is said
 to arise from the gen^l state of the fluids
 but the Bile may have some Influence
 Frequent but vain efforts to discharge
 Wind, no sleep during night, the
 Breathing much affected, and worst
 when lying on one side, often pal-
 pitation.

palpitation (and Anxiety, Dreams of
 Night (and sometimes Vertigo. With these
 also occur great irregularity of pulse; the
 Urine in general is little affected unless
 with a high tinge (and sometimes miserably
 discharged in small quantity. A bound
 state of the Belly generally continues thro
 the whole Disease (and towards the end
 the excrementitious Matter discharged is
 of a dry (and firm consistence (and at last
 every thing taken is discharged by vomit-
 ing, we soon ends in Illness (and Death.

The Duration of this Disease is very
 uncertain, in some cases it ends in a few
 Months, but more comly continues for many
 years, when the pains are not great nor
 the Belly bound; it may even affect the
 last for life; hence it may be looked
 upon rather as a tedious than as a
 fatal Disease. This will be varied from
 its occurring as a primary Disease or
 as

as a sequel of others. Where it is a primary affection it seldom proves fatal before many Months. Where it is the consequence of other Diseases its progress is much quicker, but this can't be ascribed to the Disease itself, but to the constitutions and Debility of the System. —

Diagnosis. Ascites seems to be the only Disease w^{ch} we have any danger of confounding Tympanites, of w^{ch} we sufficiently spoke when treating of Ascites.

It may be known from Enlargements of the Viscera by the swelling in those cases not being nearly so uniform as in Tympanites (and also by the tense ness, Elasticity and sound in this Disease) (and even where the sound is absent it may be characterized by the relief obtained from a discharge of flatus.)

Remote Causes. This Disease is least frequent during the prime and Vigour of Life, tho sometimes it has occurred even

14.
in Infancy, but its most frequent occurrence
is in advanced years. It most commonly at-
tacks females, and often after Delivery. It
is not hereditary nor is it generally connected
with any temperament, but occurs most where
there is a depraved action of the al.^y Canal
w.^e is known by Acid Eructations, &c. It
is common with the Sedentary & Studious
and those who live on farinaceous and liquimous
Vegetables; It often occurs with living on
fish this is advanced from the authority of
Sicautand, but does not seem to be a very
common observation.

The Exciting causes are not always
very distinctly marked. When it does not
occur as the consequence of other Diseases
but is merely Idiopathic, its progress is
slow, and in many cases continues long
before it becomes an object of attention,
hence being so advanced 'tis difficult
to find what accident excited it. It may
take its rise from those circumstances
in =

indicating predisposition, as the immoderate use of Food of a flatulent Kind. In some cases it may evidently be attributed to exposure to cold, particularly to the lower Extremities. It may suddenly take place from the action of certain poisons.

But most commonly it is the consequence of various Diseases, from Spasm or Inflammation of the Intestinal Canal. It succeeds a long Constipation or even Looseness, also Hypochondriasis and Hysteria (and even Diseases where there is evidence of an affection of the Intestinal Canal, as Asthma, &c. With females from a great loss of blood, either by the Menstrues or Aechia, and has been ascribed to a sudden Stoppage of these

Prognosis. Tympanites has not very often a natural termination; it may sometimes be relieved by a discharge of Wind without the assistance of art but

but when it becomes permanent it has
 seldom a natural cure. When the swelling
 is most tense some relief may arise from
 a discharge of Wind w.^{ch} may even diminish
 the swelling, (and relief has also been
 obtained from the occurrence of a natural
 looseness, but seldom from either of them
 a complete cure ensues. Looseness may genlly
 be looked upon as a bad symptom.
 In some a Recovery has followed a bloody
 discharge of Stime, But in every case, tho'
 of the shortest duration, it may be looked
 upon as an obstinate Disease, and may con-
 tinue for many years w.^{out} proving fatal.
 In every case little is to be expected from a
 natural termination, so we must have recourse
 to artificial means. The symptoms indicating
 Death are much more evident than those
 indicating Recovery. Great Thirst, much
 oppression (and sense of prickling heat
are

are much more evident than those indicating Recovery, Great Thirst, much oppression, (and sense of prickling heat, are always bad symptoms, Swelled Legs, particularly if the swelling is attended wth a sense of Cold, are unfavorable (and much more when attended with Anxiety, or when the Legs are ulcerated; (and the occurrence of Gangrene is to be much more dreaded than in ascites.

The surest Conclusion may be drawn from the appearance of Inflammation about the umbilical Region or other parts of the abdomen, we are distressed (and when the strength is exhausted, (and where there occurs an increase of Pain, it generally proves fatal. When the pain is to a great degree it often arises from Pleur, with the pain often Strangury or total Ischioia, sometimes bloody vomiting and Del^m Animi, so these febrile symptoms generally carry off the miserable sufferer.

some

Sometimes it is complicated with Acutes
 and then proves equally fatal —
 Dissection. From this a great variety
 of morbid appearances present themselves
 but it may be doubted how far they serve to
 illustrate the nature of the affection, they are
 often the consequence of the Disease (and in
 many cases are entirely unconnected with
 it). There is found a great distension of the
 abdomen with air (and hence may occur this
 question. In what cavity is the air distended, some-
 times a great quantity of air escapes from
 the perforation made in the abdomen, from
 whence it has appeared that none was con-
 tained in the Al.^y Canal. Morgagni says
 this is a very rare occurrence Lennet
 describes one instance of this kind, But
 more frequently the whole of the air is
 lodged in the Al.^y Canal (and were reason
 to

to presume that the air issuing from the
 Abdomen, is extricated after Death, for
 from this alone we can't acct for the swelling
 occurring after Death. The Stomach (and
 Intestines are found much distended, and
 often very little excrementitious matter in
 them, this is most common in the Cecum
 and Colon, (and these are often so enormously
 distended as to be as large as the thigh, when
 the swelling is so great it seldom runs
 thro the whole of the Intestinal Canal
 (we find stricture, and twisting of the oes-
 phagus, marks of a high degree of putridity
 even where the Terline appears sound. Other
 Viscera are also found diseased, the omentum
 has been found destroyed (and the me-
 senteric Glands scirrhous; the Liver has
 been found enlarged, but more frequ^{ly} purged

wasted; and from this affection perhaps arises the yellow tinge we observe on the body. The spleen also has been found affected, sometimes reduced in size, as small as the Capsula Renalis generally is, and at other times larger than natural. The kidneys likewise have been found diseased, and even the Lungs, but this is an accidental occurrence. —

Authors. This Disease was known to the most of the Greek Writers, who had it under its present name. Hippocrates ranked it among the Dropsies, tho' he knew the nature of it, Galienus Aulchianus knew it, tho' his Ideas of it were less distinct than those of Hippocrates. he divides his Dropsies into general and local (and these again into Dropsies of Water alone and Dropsies of Water and Air. Every modern Systematic has taken notice of it (and some.

Some of 'em have wrote particul^r upon it.
 Some papers on this subject may be found
 in the Philosoph^{ic} Transactions by Short, in
 the Petersburg Transactions by Duverney
 and in the French by Linné,

Theory

The remote causes of this affection being so
 doubtful the Theory must be less conspicuous.
 Those of debile habits, (and of a late period of
 Life, are subject to it (and it also occurs in
 the sedentary (and studious. From all these
 we may conclude that the al^y Canal may be
 equally debilitated; these Diseases seem to be
 productive of that state of the Intestines from
 Causes debilitating the tone, hence it is
 most common wth those who live in Negl^t
 food. In such an atonic state of the al^y
 Canal may well be induced (and it wd
 seem that the Disease is occasioned by such
 Circums^t.

circumstances as thus diminish none. This
 is the consequence of sedative poisons, and
 some principles will explain the effect of cold
 on the lower Extremities. Where it occurs as
 a sequela of other Complaints it will be difficult
 to tell the peculiar exciting causes, and when
 the predisposition is strong no exciting causes
 seem necessary. When it occurs as an Idio-
 pathic Affection its progress is much slower
 than when from Disease. Those Diseases
 inducing it are such as tend to induce an
 Atonic state, such as Spasm and Inflam.
 of the Intest.^e Canal. In the same way we
 may explain the effects of violent Hemorrha-
 gies. It is also marked as a sequela of Hy-
 steric and Hypochondriasis, from w^{ch} it
 is well known that the Al^y Canal
 is affected and as there are no causes
 w^{ch} give rise to this Disease, w^{ch} increase
 the tone of the Intestines, we may conclude

that the effect of all the remote causes who diminish the tone of the Intestines.

Air is well known to enter the composition of every kind of Animal Matter, even what is used for Aliment, hence independent of being introduced by the Oesophagus it may be extricated from the Aliment (and from the fluids separated by the system), the Air inherent in all matter may be detached sparily by the solution of bodies by fermentation, or mixture, to all these the matter in the Al'y Canal is exposed. Notwithstanding all these causes the Air thus extricated in the sound state soon disappears, for while it is scarce the reabsorption of it is effected by a new combination in the Al'y Canal but when there occurs a debilitated state of the Viscera this reabsorption can't take place, hence the Air must be accumulated. From the use of sparc^r Aliment a term=

proairly flaties may be induced, w^t we often observe in health (and such a temporary increase will take place even where the resistance is in its natural state without occasioning a Disease (and the Cause will soon cease; but where due resistance is absent the Air can't again be absorbed; in this consists the difference between what is called flatus (and Tympanites. The gen^l effect then of distension is from a debilitated state of the Alf. Canal; (and on this most of the phenomena of the Disease are explained (and accounted for —

Ratio Symptomatum. The Swelling is naturally tense (and elastic from the nature of the fluid; (and on percussio a sound will arise in abdomⁱ Tympanites. The Pains are probably the consequence of sensible parts being overstretched. The

The shooting pains in the Lungs arise from an Exordmate action, from want of due action of the Alf. Canal; The Emocia-
tion occurs, as also the bound state of the
belly, from want of due Nutrition, from
this also may be explained the sickness
and tendency to Deliquium Animi, the
some times these are merely nervous and
to be ascribed to a peculiar stimulus
arising from distension. In this way
Vertigo is often a concomitant of temper-
ary flatus. —

The Abdominal Tympanites is but
rare, and probably if we were to attend
to it the symptoms might be discovered
different from those of others, tho the ex-
ternal compression on the Alf. Canal may
have some similar effects to these aris-
ing from the distension within
The means of Prevention are 2 to wit
1.

1. The ascending Cases giving rise to the
extrication of air.

2. The prevention of the extrication of
Air in consequence of preserving proper
tone of the Aëry Canal.

Air may be extricated either from the
system itself, or from matters introduced into it.
When it occurs from the system itself some-
thing may be done with a view to a radical cure
but of this we are not yet to speak.

When it arises from matters introduced
into the system the prevention is much
in our power, there is no Aliment
but what contains Air but some has it
in greater weight quantity than others
and it is more easily extricated from some
than from others of w^e we may form
a judgement from a trial of them. Those
kinds giving rise to the extrication of most
Air are the pumaceous Vegetables (and
fermentable Liquors, the least Air is
ex =

extricated from Solid Animal Food pure
Water and Spirits and Water hence in
such an affection as this due attention sh.^d
be paid to the Aliment. —

But more may be done for preventing
the extrication of the air by preserving a proper
tone of the Azy Canal. —

1st By means preserving the tone of the
system in general.

2. By means preserving the tone of the
azy Canal in partic.^l —

The first may be brot. about by pro-
per Exercise in dry (and free air of a
Moderate temperature. The influence of yf.
in Augmenting tone is well known, &
there is no part of the system on w.^{ch}
It has more influence than on the azy
Canal tho' there are other means w.^{ch} may
act on it besides this. —

The tone of the Azy Canal may be

be preserved by avoiding causes serving to
weaken its tone, or by the use of such
Purgatives (and Medicines as serve to support
it). There are few things employed in Aliment
but what either weaken or give tone to the
al. Canal: hence we must have recourse
to such Aliment as will give tone (and
hence all acid (and acescent Vegetables (and
Narcotic Drugs are to be shun'd. The
al. Canal may also be weakened by
causes generated in the system itself, some
of w. are formed in the Stomach from
Ingesta, as the Evolution of an Acid
thus depend on that state of the secretory
fluids. When this is the case it must
be either counteracted or destroyed by being
carried out of the system. The first
of these will be the best means, as all
Evacuations tend to debilitate, hence
Emetics (and cathartics are to be avoided

Tho

No. for effecting this acetone Action
of the cly Canal is necessary in Order to
expell the Contents, for when this is not
done the tone may be weakened from
distension hence we must guard against
a bound state of the belly, by having recourse
to very gentle Methods to stimulate the
Peristalsis. With this view we may use the
Pilula Alacti &c. But all we can do with
this Intention often proves ineffectual, hence
we must use other means for supporting tone
as Stimulating Diet, Tonics, Bitters, Aro-
matics (and Astringents, also the chewing of
Bark or Rhubarb may be useful. Many
others as Aromatic Tinctures (and Infusions
might be used.

By the use of some of these the powers
of the system may be aided (and a fresh
evacuation of air prevented.

But as this Disease has generally
made a great progress before we called
in

in, the
 Cure may be often required than the
 Prevention; (and its progress is generally
 so gradual that it may be combatted in
 its incipient state. —

In the Cure of Tympanites a great variety
 of Remedies have been advised, but few
 of them have been attended with much suc-
 cess; yet sometimes we may attempt the suc-
 cess with much confidence on the following plan
 1st The expulsion of Air already extricated
 and confined in different cavities w^c may be
 done by removing obstructions to natural
 outlets, or by forming artificial outlets; but
 even these won't expel the air unless it be
 first put in Motion; hence we must induce
 such actions as will tend to the expulsion
 of air, as actions from the system itself, or actions
 from external means, as pressure, Agitation
 and the like. If by these means
 the accumulation can be removed, we've
 made one great step towards the Cure.
 But then it is liable to return. Hence
The

We must prevent a farther accumulation of Au just, by the removal of causes producing extrication, and 2^d by increasing those powers of the system w^e have a tendency to prevent extrication.

We now come to speak of some of the principal Remedies used in this affection. Cathartics. By their action on the Al^y Canal, they tend to remove obstructions by increasing the peristaltic Motion; hence in certain cases they are useful.

But there are objections to their use, and all the violent Cathartics prove very fatal harmful. In proportion to their degree of operation they give immediate relief but the violent Cathartics will augment the after complaints, so in general they are only used to obviate costiveness.

Hence we must have recourse to mild Cathartics, as Manna, Oil of almonds, or Ol. Ricini w^e perhaps w^e best

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best, as it does not gripe, and is more certain in its operation.

It has been a common practice to make use of Stimulating Carminatives. These don't act on the system in general, but on the Al. Canal and often produce a very great discharge of Wind. Some of them are also Antispasmodics and thereby remove Spasms, such as the Nutmeg, Cardamom, Anise, &c. These may be given either in substance or in the form of Spirituous Tinctures, perhaps the addition of the Sp. S. may be an advantage. The Ag. Ment. Inf. is a good substitute for the Spirituous Tincture. There is less exception to the use of Carminatives than to purgatives. But all we can expect from them is to cause an exit to the air for the time, in recent cases.

Some advantage may be derived from stimulating Antispasmodics as Castor and asafoetida; the latter of

of w.^c seems preferable. It may be taken not only by the Mouth but by the way of Clyster or applied as a plaster.

As an external application perhaps the best effects may be obtained from Plasters. These have been but little used in this affection. (and I never heard of any great effects from them, especially in cases where the Wind is pent up by spasmodic Stricture —

As a topical application, some have advised the application of Tonics to the Abdomen, such as Decoction of Cham. or Germanander applied with flannels, as a Fomentation, or by applying the Herbs after being heated and inclosed in a wrapper. But this is a doubtful practice, as the ultimate effect is to diminish tone rather than to increase it. From this we can't wonder at a very contrary practice w.^c has been tried, the application of cold to the Abdomen, even Snow and Ice have

have been used; but I think there is much hazard in such a practice as it may occasion Inflammⁿ and even Mortification. —

Punctures of the abdomen have been recommended, but the Authors who mention them are not seemingly agreed about their result. When the air is merely in the cavity of the abdomen, punctures maybe useful and afford relief; but even in this case they can only let off the Air w^{ch} is then extricated (and even here they can't in some cases draw it off; there a certain degree of pressure is necessary, hence we use Bandages similar to those used in ascites, but these Bandages will be better when made of materials w^{ch} will give a greater resistance. When the Air is not in the cavity of the abdomen some advise punctures into the Intestines themselves, & these may some times be wounded. This operation sh^d not be attempted unless in very obstinate cases, (and even

even then I'm inclined to think that a pro-
 ct" had better look upon the Disease
 as incurable, and treat it only upon a palli-
 ative plan, than to attempt the operation.

If from Palliatives we sh^d obtain any
 relief, we add to them the proper Barn-
 dages, we may be regulated by the degree
 of Pain &c And to these may also add
 the use of Tonics

Would Electricity be useful? as a
 paralysis of the Intestines seems to take
 place. —

Prischeses

Discharges, or Obstructed Discharges

The human body while it continues in Health, has a variety of Evacuations some of these are certain and permanent and others are confined to particular periods as the flow of the Menses and Lochia and these different Discharges are suited to a variety of purposes. But they may happen to be obstructed, and as these obstructions have some general analogy between them, they may form an Order of Diseases. But the symptoms from the obstructions of these different Discharges, are very dissimilar, so will form different Genera. When obstruction takes place merely as a symptom, the primary affection can't fall under our notice, nor will obstructions thus occurring be treated of here. The most obnoxious Discharges are by stool and Urine. The obstructions of ^{w.c.} will

will therefore claim our just attention

Obstipation.

Several Nosologists have given this a place in their systems, but we consider it here as a separate Disease, tho' no doubt, it usually occurs as a symptom, altho it follows

some Complaints, it is certainly the cause of many others (and often takes its rise where there has been no preceding Disease hence it may be looked upon as Idiopathic

The Character of this Genus is a preternatural quantity of feculent matter in the Al. Canal. It may be asked, how long Obstipation is necessary to constitute a disease In some people there is a daily Evacuation in other there is a more frequent one, (and there are instances where it occurs but once in 7 or 8 days; and if in such cases there be perfect health, it can't be considered as a Disease. Hence it is impossible to fix any time; nor can we form

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form any notion from the habit of the person, (and hence we can only look upon it as a Disease when attended with the following symptoms —

History. This Disease gen^{ly} begins with a sense of Weight (and Tension about the Under p^t of the Belly with transient pains, and a feeling as if there was much wind. The appetite diminishes, (and a disagreeable bitter taste occurs in the Mouth, To these succeeded Anxiety (and sickness, with Headach the skin becomes hotter than natural, with quick pulse (and great Thirst. The Headach often goes so far as to constitute Vertigo with Tinnitus Aurium. The Urine also becomes affected a suppresion of it often takes place, (and sometimes it appears bloody. With these the pat^t becomes very restless a night, the febrile symptoms augment, the pains of the Bowels become more frequent (and severe, Infirmⁿ comes on, & Head puts an end to Life. But

But it is only in a few cases where this Disease runs such a course, there often occurs a Natural Cure for from the continuation of the Disease: the tendency of the system to a Natural Discharge is augmented. — In some habits this Disease occurs only from accidents, but in others there is a constant tendency to it. From these circumstances we are directed to diff. modes of Cure, but there is little occasion for distinguishing them.

We may observe that patients sometimes complain of all the symptoms resulting from it, without ever mentioning the bound state of the Belly, from w. all these symptoms arise; hence we sh^d always enquire into the state of the Belly: ~~and if a bound state occurs with these symptoms arise hence we sh^d always enquire into the state of the Belly~~ (and if a bound state occurs with these symptoms, we may suppose it to be the cause of the Disease, —

Whether the Disease is Idiosyncratic
or

or Symptomatic. Medicines may tend to a radical cure tho they are to be conducted on very different principles. When it occurs as a symptom it admits of a variety of Remedies, w^e must be adapted to the primary affection. Here we shall treat of it only when an Idiopathic Disease. If Symptomatic it may be generally known by the concomitant Affection. In some cases it may be owing to tumour, Contraction, or Schonous, operating as obstructing the lym^f Canal, w^e are much exposed to these (and freqly we can't inform ourselves of the existence of these causes, hence we are much at a loss) and must here consider it as an Idiopathic affection -

Remote Causes. In the remote causes of this Disease there is a great diversity, and some of them are well marked. We observe that this affection is more rare at the early than at the latter

latter periods of Life. It is not more frequent
 with Males than females, unless so far
 as Women are exposed to it from preg-
 nancy and Delivery &c. It mostly occurs to
 Men affected with Melancholia (and to
 hysteric Women. It is frequent with the
 sedentary (and studious, but this does not
 operate as a predisposing cause, but only as
 an exciting one. To those accustomed to much
 Exercise & strenuous will occur upon the least
 confinement. But it more commonly pro-
 ceeds from the State of the Ingesta, from too
 much solid dry food, from the sparing use of
 Diluents (and from rough Wines. It may
 originate from partial Discharges, as from
 profuse sweating a great flow of urine
 the Menstrual discharge, &c. It may
 be the consequence of preceding morbid
 Discharges from the Belly, as Looseness
 either naturally or artificially induced.
 Besides these, it may be the consequence
 of

Narrow accidents, as circumstances inducing
Spasm, or stricture. It is often the effect of
certain Remedies, of Sedatives and of Tonics
as the Bark

Prognosis. There is only one way in which
this Disease can terminate favourably, by
a discharge of the obstructed feculent matter.
This discharge is often induced, without
Medicines, by causes brot on by the long reten-
tion of the feculent matter, in w^{ch} way the
discharge often returns to its natural state
(and is often succeeded by spontaneous loose-
ness) (and when this occurs we may give
a favourable prognosis. We are possessed of
Remedies w^{ch} in the very worst Cases are pro-
cural; tho' this Disease seldom becomes the
subject of the Physicians practice, but may
at times baffle the very almost efforts of art
(and we cant often distinguish the nature
of the affection, hence we sh^d be cau-
tious in giving our prognosis. - We

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We must attend to the former habit of the patient (and if it be habitual we have less reason to be alarmed; tho the pat^t has been formerly subject to it in a very high degree we've then reason to fear. When it can be traced to the use of any spastic[?] aliment there is no danger; but there is some danger if from substances inducing atony and Spasm. —

When the Cause is unknown, we must form our judgement from the symptoms. Where the pain is severe (and a local tenderness exists in any part of the abdomen) is bad. When there is frequent vomiting we may dread Ileus (and if there be Fever it may induce Inflamm[?] and even Intestines. Dissection has been but rarely practiced in this Disease. The chiefly occurs a remarkable distension of the ab^d cond, but this seldom runs thro the whole tract, sometimes it is at the Duodenum (and sometimes at the Colon. — The

The Excrements are often hard with the appearance only of feculent Matter, in some cases it has the appearance of inspissated Mucilage and is sometimes firm like Stone. The bowels scarcely retain their natural situation, the Stomach is often displaced, especially when the faeces are contained in the Duodenum. The Intestinal Canal has been found putrid gangrenous, (and even ruptured) and the feculent matter effused into the cavity of the abdomen, adhesions (and thickening of the Intestines) and even antihagmenia, (and often obstructed by fungous tumours. The Disease sometimes seems to depend on a morbid state of other viscera, as schismus of the Liver, Stones of the Gall bladder, thickening of the Omentum, Compression of the Rectum from Calculous in the bladder and in Women often on preternatural tumours in the uterus or Vagina. In

In cases of natural Obstruction the Intestines are generally sound.

Authors. Few have considered this as a separate Genus of Disease, but every systematic has made some observations upon it, particularly Hoffman (and there are also some chapters on it in Vogel's Text Book

Theory

It is impossible to explain the operation of many of the remote causes. Besides giving rise to obstruction many of them may induce other affections; but in this particular case the Proximate Cause is undoubtedly a super natural Collection of faculent matter in the Intestinal Canal, and on this alone the symptoms are to be explained. Many of the remote causes serve to diminish the action of the Alj Canal others, even where the Intestines continue

(Sound)

sound, will give resistance to the re-
 pulsion of the Faeces, other causes give
 obstruction to the Canal operating either
 externally or internally. The peristaltic
 motion of the Intestines must depend on
 a certain Mobility & Vigor, hence whatever
 diminishes this will be the Cause of
 Disease; it may take place from a Seden-
 tary Life, also from such Causes as induce
 Torpor of the alij Canal; hence when this
 is the Case it is necessary to give them
 Stimulus. In some Cases the natural
 Stimulus will be diminished by food
 in its after dilution it serves as a Stimu-
 lus; on this depends the Stimulus given
 to the Proctum, hence a diminution of the
 action of the Intestinal Canal will occur
 but it will more particularly take place when
 conjoined with a certain State produced by
 the action of the predisponent Causes. Hence

Hence where the action of the Intestinal Canal is diminished, feces will be accumulated, (and as its progress is slow it must acquire a firm consistence; so from these an unusual resistance must be made, (and an accumulation occasioned. Some causes induce Obstruction even where the Int. Canal retains its action from causes acting both w. out (and w. in the Intestines, hence Calculi, Tumours, hemorrhies (and even adhesions of the Intestines also from vitiated secretions landing in the Intestinal Canal, especially when these are very viscid; from all these the motion of the feculent matter must be impeded (and where the impeding cause gives a total Compression & Death must soon follow

Ratio Symptomatum. Pain of the
Belly

Belly (and loss of Appetite arise from the distension of the Intestines.

Headach, quick pulse (and Heat proceed from the action of the feculent matter exciting its Influence as a Stimulus to the whole system.

Inflam.ⁿ Gangrene and Ulcer, from Irritation given to the Al^y. Canal.

Now from the Distension, Contraction, and Collection of the feculent matter, all the symptoms are explained.

Practice.

It often happens that much more can be done to prevent than to cure this affection. It is sometimes merely constitutional, but can only be considered as a morbid affection when attending wth sympt^s. The before these symptoms come on the patient often notices a want of accustomed discharge, hence the prevention is often an object of the Physicians attention than the Cure — — The

The Prevention must be chiefly aimed at,

1. By employing such means as will secure a proper action of the Intestinal Canal.
2. By furnishing matter readily passing thro the Intestines.

The first of these will depend on the preservation of due mobility of its fibres, or the disposition of them to be acted upon by proper Stimulus. This Stimulus must depend on the nature of the Aliment taken in as food and also on the q^{ty} of matter employed. This last is demonstrated by observing what happens after a full meal a discharge by stool generally succeeds a hearty Meal; but here independant of quantity in common Aliment, the result of its Stimulus is not very considerable besides a large q^{ty} w^d be inconvenient. The peculiar Stimulus w^{ch} is given to the Al^y canal is seldom cont^d

contained merely in the substances employed as Aliment, but is furnished by the system itself. This Stimulus seems to be the Bile, and in order that a regular quantity of this Stimulus may be deposited it is necessary that the Belly sh^d. be kept in a regular state, and for producing this a proper degree of this is absolutely necessary from this the Bile will be discharged as accumulated in the Gall bladder. But even from this natural Stimulus a due action of the Intestines can't always be supported. In order that this Stimulus may act it is necessary that there be a peculiar irritability of the Intestines, hence it becomes an object of practice to preserve this. This condition of the moving fibres may be affected by the same Causes operating in other parts of the system, depending on the nervous Energy in general. Such a state will be best counteracted by preserving due health, (and with this view

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view independant on the general system we
must avoid such causes as weaken the
irritability of the Intestines, (and that ready
Motion may take place the fibres must be
lubricated. We must avoid such circumstances
as diminish the irritability of the Intestinal
Canal; both solids & fluids introduced as have
Influence. We must avoid the frequent use
of purgative Food, for in consequence of too
great an action at one time they will be
less disposed to it at any time. A very
high degree of mobility is often the cause
of after Torpor, hence we must avoid all
causes inducing such. This often becomes
impossible to accomplish, (and even when
these can be avoided, still will often fail
hence it becomes necessary to lubricate
the Intestines by Mucilaginous (and
oleaginous Vegetables employed as
aliments

Aliment; from this a ready passage
will genly be made for most matters
taken in as Aliment. But some subst:^s
taken in may require higher powers than
the system is possessed of, some can't
be dissolved others afford a viscid tenacious
matter, as a viscid mucilaginous food; this
circumstance of the state of the matter found
in the Al^y Canal us to avoid all dry food
or that it sh^d. be properly diluted. Even
in the natural state of the Al^y Canal a cer-
tain degree of dilution is necessary
(and frequently where we've reason to
suspect that the fluids supplied by the
system are defective. In some cases Si-
lents prove allog^s insufficient (and
where it is necessary to use such as
possess a laxative quality we may give
ripe acescent fruits, (and pannacons
Veg^{ls}.

Vegetables. The use of coarse Bread has been often found to prevent constipation. When by these means a regular discharge can be obtained it is better than having recourse to purgatives.

The chief object of Cure is the expulsion of the feculent matter morbidly retained in the Intestinal Canal w^{ch} is bro^t about.

1. By an increase of the force of those actions w^{ch} tend to the expulsion of feculent matter.

2. By the removal of resistances to such efforts

With a view to the first, a variety of the remedies have been employed, all such as augment the peristaltic motion of the Al^y Canal. the form what is called the Class of purgatives. some of these have effect on the Al^y Canal, as known in by Injection, (and others as externally applied).

asified.

The removal of the resistance to the Action, admits of great Variety from the various causes giving rise to the resistance.

This resistance may depend on various morbid affections, some of em not to be removed by any method as Calculi, Schirrhies, &c. and most of em by very diff.^t methods.

The only Remedies to be noticed are such as will expell the feculent matter by increasing the expulsive force of the Intestines, Viz. —

1st Those taken by the Mouth 2. Those used in the way of Injection, & 3.^d Those applied externally.

Cathartics. Almost all these are included in the first, excepting those of an astringent nature. This class is very numerous, but we shall here take notice only of such of them as are composed

The

The Saline Purgatives have been mostly
 used. Few operate more effectually than
Sal Glaub: & its operation is expeditious
 mostly brisk (and free) and may be de-
 pended upon. It gently produces but little
 discharge from the circulating Mass, hence
 is a good Remedy, tho' not without some
 objections, when the disease is habitual
 it can only give a temporary relief, (and
 the obstipation is augmented after its
 operation, it is nauseous (and can't be
 retained on some Stomachs (and will
 generally produce more than one Stool.
Cream of Tartar given to extent, operates
 powerfully even on the system in gen.
 but when given in smaller doses the
 extent of its Operation may be regulated
 hence it becomes an excellent Remedy
 when...

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when we wish to induce only one stool
But neither of these will answer in every
Case, particularly where the Constip.ⁿ is habitual
Obstipation, to increase the Action of the
Rectum only (and this may be done by
the use of Aloes, (under the form of the
Aloetic pill (or Andersons pills, w.^{ch} consist
of Aloes (and the Extract of Gentian). Even
when taken by the mouth they are so dif-
ficult of solution that they seldom have
any effect till they arrive at the Rectum
The effect of the Aloes may be increased
by the addition of Gamboge, Scammony
and Colocynth. However all aloetic
Medicines are liable to some objection, if
the Rectum becomes habituated to them
it will not act without them, hence
people who once begin the use of them
are often obliged to continue their use
for Life; (and their action on the
Rectum will often produce Hemorrhoids
Ca=

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Calomel has been used in Cases where
indurated feces obstruct the Intestines at
diff. parts and it is good in all Cases
where purgatives are admissible.

Those of a lubricating Nature, as
Oleum Prunae or Castor Oil have lately
come into practice. This seems peculiarly adapted
to Cases where feculent matter is high up
the Intestinal Canal, it lubricates the
Bowels, and softens the feculent Matter
(and does not evacuate from the System
in general. It is best when pure & unmixed
from Zi to Zi for a dose, but if it can't
be taken in this way it may be joined
to an acid with Sugar or made into the
form of an Emulsion by means of an alkali
In some cases it happens that no Medi-
cines can be retained on the Stomach, or
that danger may ensue from moving Ca-
tharsis, or that it is manifestly necessary

to discharge the feculent matter; hence, Clysters are used, made of common salt Nitre, or Glauber's salt; or when it is necessary to lubricate the Intestines (and soften the feculent matter, we use mucilaginous (and oleaginous Decoctions, as the Infusion of Chamomile (and Senna, but these only act on the Rectum.

The Medicines hitherto mentioned are such as act only on the Uly Canal; but applications to other parts often become necessary; as the Semicupium, (and Warm Bath. These will give relief when there occurs pain at obstipation arising from Spasm occasioned by Irritation. But they will seldom operate alone, but will more effectually aid the operation of purgatives.

Cold has often been applied to the surface, as walking on cold Stones, or dashing cold water ag^t the body. we have

have been found successful even after Cathartics
(and Clysters had failed. But this is not a very
safe practice, for Inflammⁿ may be excited
and Enterites, and broⁿ on.

These are the chief Remedies, and many
others might be mentioned. —

In Cases, where we can't remove the Cause
as where it depends upon Achronia or stric-
ture of the 'Uly Canal,' we must attempt
to palliate by a gentle use of the above Re-
medies, particularly the Cathartics, (and where
the Disease is obstinate, benefit will be
derived from a proper Regimen, using no-
thing firm or what will produce a
large quantity of feculent matter; but
the use of vegetable Aliment will be
proper, (and if any Animal Food be
made use of, it sh^d be in the form of
Broths.

Ischuria

Ischuria.

This Term is generally used to signify all those affections, of w^e the principal symptom is an impeded discharge of urine. The want of w^e discharge is a highly distressing circumstance and the only retention of urine produces violent symptoms w^e have often terminated fatally.

Tho it may depend on various causes, as various morbid affections, w^e are different both in their natural and situation and may require a diff^t Treatment and w^e are therefore made different genera in most Nosological systems; yet the symptoms of suppressed urine are mostly similar.

The Division has been much laboured by some principally by Sauvage, from whom other Nosologists have copied; but many of their varieties can't be distinguished (and

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(and can be of no service in practice, so without entering into a criticism, we shall mention only the most essential division of this affection. —

The Division chiefly to be attended to, is, in my opinion into Ischuria Renalis & Vesicalis, To the Renalis we shall refer all the species or varieties in w^{ch} the morbid affection depends on the Kidneys or Ureters (and under the Vesicalis we shall comprehend those varieties in w^{ch} the morbid affection depends on the Bladder or urethra. This distinctⁿ we can discover in every case by the symptoms particularly those depending on a distension of the Bladder (and these symptoms will influence our practice, and from these the causes inducing them are generally known.

Each of these species may depend on 3 causes, on Spasm, on Paralysis, or on extraneous obstructions not connected wth any fault in the moving fibres. Hence

Hence occur 3 Varieties in these Species,
the Spasmodica, Paralytica, and Extranea.

History: This Disease has no fixed or deter-
mined manner of attack, but the Symptoms genlly
occurring in all the Species of Ischuria are
the following.

It sometimes begins wth a dull sense of weight
about the Region of the Kidneys, Pubis or Blad-
der, there is always a want of the usual Discharge
of Urine, tho' wth great inclination to pass it.

After these symptoms have continued for sometime
there comes on a loathing of food, with Cardialgia
w^{ch} often extends to Nausea or Vomiting.

These symptoms continue for a day or two, &
then occurs Dyspnea, with swellings of the
Anasarcois kind at length there is a taste
of urine in the mouth, (and often some con-
vulsive affection, as Hiccup. These are
succeeded by anxiety (and febrile symptoms
such as Debility, quick pulse and Aug.
increased

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augmented heat. These are accompanied with a
great propensity to sleep, with Delirium and
Convulsions, when Death puts an end to the
Scene.

The progress of these symptoms admit
of no great remedy where no Natural or
artificial cure is bro't about it soon terminates
fatally; sometimes in 5 or 6 days, in other
cases it is slower and runs to a great extent
especially where a profuse sweat occurs, where
it has been known to be protracted for 12
or 14 days, especially if the sweat emits a strong
smell of urine —

There are no other peculiarities attending
Isch.^a Chen.^a besides those already ment'd. But
In the Ischuria Vesicalis there also occurs
a sense of weight about the Region of
the Pubis and Bladder with a constant
propensity to pass urine, (and if the
abdomen be examined there appears
an unmarked tumour about the Region

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the Bladder, and from the Introduction of
the catheter a discharge will take place.

6 Diagnosis. In the sense in which we have a
dapted Ischuria it is always suffly character-
ized by a suppression of the discharge of urine.
When this occurs we may always know if
Disease be present. It does not matter whe-
ther it occurs as an Idiopathic Affection, or
as succeeding any other Disease, it is always
a genus of Disease. —

From what we have said we may form
some distinction between the 2 species.

The Varieties being of use in practice, as
to be distinguished as following. —

When we observe spasmodic affections in
other parts of the body, or where inflammatory
symptoms appear we predispose to Spasm
we may conclude Spasm to be the Cause.
This variety frequently occurs (and is the
most easily cured).

With regard to the paralytic, we are
more in the dark the kidneys or bladder
may

may be affected with Paralysis w^out any appearance of it in other parts of the system. But it may be very readily known where there is a paralysis of of. parts. But it may be most certainly depended on when we know the occurrence of certain Causes, as Strokes on the Back, &c. giving Percussion to the spinal marrow and thereby causing paralysis.

Under extraneous Matter, as the Cause of the Disease, we may include many Causes some of w^h are evidently marked, others are not well distinguished. But the distinction of this Variety is to be drawn from preceding symptoms such as (indicate Calculi in the Kidneys or Bladder, or whatever may give Compression, w^h may be the previous Causes of Disease of the Ventricle & of. parts.

Remote Causes. These are very numerous (and in different Causes there is also great Variety. — The

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We shall not here enter into an enumeration of every one of them, but relate only those most frequently occurring, (and whose Operation we can best explain. —

Ischuria may occur at any age, but it is most frequent in Infancy (and old age, it is more frequent with females than males tho the latter are not exempted from it. It may occur in any temperament, particularly in indolent habits (and when there is a manifest disposition to Calculi, (and also in the gouty and scorbutic. From all these we may conclude that the predisposing causes are very numerous. They may be traced to various accidents not operating as inducing any of the Affections above mentioned, as strokes on the Os pubis, Loins, &c. from the operation of Lithotomy, (and even from Injuries in sounding, the use of Cantharides, the operation for the fistula in Ano, cold Damns, (and excessive Venery. These gather

rather act as causes (inducing predisposition.)

There w^d. be much difficulty in enumerating all the exciting causes of this affection. They may be all the various Accidents (inducing spasm either augmented Stimuli or increased sensibility from the Acromony of the Urine all the various accidents producing paralysis, and all the various lesions giving obstruction either by filling up the Ducts or compressing them, we have proofs of this from Collections of pus, Caruncles or Calculous matter from feces indurated. Tumours, (and from the gravid uterus, &c Prognosis. In many cases this disease terminates fatally, tho' in some may be prevented by Medicines (and may even have a natural cure. The symptoms are in no cases obs^d. to have a favourable termination unless from a restoration of the discharge of Urine when this proves

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proves free the symptoms soon disappear
and even when this takes place only to a
small extent there is much relief. But the
symptoms may also be relieved by a dis-
charge from Excretories bearing some analogy
to the Urinary, as the salivary
Glands, there is often a taste of urine in the
Mouth, (and in such cases the danger is
protracted; and also where a sweet supervenes
especially if attended with a smell of urine;
from both these Outlets the Excrementitious
parts of the urine may be thrown out, and
the Saliva may be impregnated with the
saline matter of the urine; from these an al-
leviation of the symptoms has taken place
But upon the whole the only salutary con-
clusion is from a free discharge by the
urinary Organs, when this occurs a speedy
Cure will follow.

It may terminate in other Diseases
particularly where it arises from Inflammⁿ it
may

may terminate in suppuration (and the
 part. may recover, but when ulcers are in-
 duced the part. dies afterwards of some linger-
 ing Disease. The particular Indications of a
 favourable termination are less distinctly
 marked, unless we can conjecture at the
 Cause. We may entertain some hopes
 when it arises from Spasm, or from a small
 Stone; or from sand passing along the
 Ureters (and inducing Spasm, & by reliev-
 ing Spasm the Stone may pass. We have
 more hopes when the Disease is
 Ischuria Vesicalis, because the discharge
 of urine can always be made by an Ope-
 ration (and in most Cases is alleviated
 by the Catheter. We may form a bad prog-
 nosis where there are circumstances indicat-
 ing the Organs essential to Life to be af-
 fected w. When owing to a retention of
 the urine in the system is bad. Super-
 vening Mucosi (and Convulsions are bad
 and more so with the occurrence of great

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great Dyspnea or Drowsiness (and this soon terminates fatally in Apoplexy.

Dissection of Patients dying of Ischuria Renalis has discovered a variety of appearances (and no doubt the greatest part of them are either Causes of the Disease or consequences resulting from it. To the first may be referred all the various affections in the urinary passages (and to the last all those of appearances in the system. Dissection can only shew part of the appearances of this Disease those produced both by Ischuria spasmodica (and paralytica must escape observation. The same holds with many of the symptoms. Circumstances inducing Death escape observation. Vide Morgagni particularly in that part where he treats of Intestines & Colore. It is somewhat remarkable that he never dissected a person who died of Ischuria Renalis. He supposed it on acct. of our having Kidneys

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(and Ureters, one so supplies the place
of the other that Ischuria Prenatalis can't
prove fatal, unless when they are both at-
tacked; especially as he found one kidney
diseased while the other was perfectly sound
this refutes the Idea that one must be
affected with the cyst. altho cases of Isch.
Pren. are related where it terminated fatally
The fullest acc't. of w: may be found in
Lectures on Anat. Medic. He described
5 patients where the whole of the Disease was
in the Kidneys. From this acc't. it appears
the Kidneys are liable to Inflammⁿ, ulceration,
Obstruction, Pusulency, (and even Schirrhosity
These Organs are often compressed by the
neighbouring parts, sometimes both the Kidneys
are diseased, (and at other times only
one. From such facts Lientaud draws a con-
clusion opposite to that of Morgagni, pro-
ving that one kidney may cease to act
when the other is diseased but both may
be

be true; for we see in other parts of the
body one Organ affected while the other was
unaffected &c. It has been obsd. that no Dis-
ease was found in the Kidneys of some
who died of Typhus, nor yet any stone in
the bladder, this proves a paralytic affection of
Kidneys. Numerous states of the bladder
have been found, as Inflamⁿ Abscess, Gan-
grene, Schirrhosity, and Polypus and even
Stony and callous. In some cases a quantity
of stony and glairy matter; and the same
has been found in the Urethra; also Compressions
of various kinds, Inflamⁿ & Schirrus of the
prostate Gland, Rectum, Vagina & uterus.

Theory.

The remote Causes tending to give ob-
struction are very numerous and some of
them so very obvious that no explanation
is necessary. They all operate either as tend-
ing to prevent the secretion of urine, or
as

as tending to obstruct the discharge of it after it is secreted. In most cases where the Disease depends on affections of the Kidneys the Causes are of the former Kind, when in the bladder it may be ascribed to the latter. This then leads to some difficulty with regard to the genl. proximate Cause of the affection. We can't consider it as originating from the same Cause; in one it may be referred to distension and Stimulus of the urine either in the Ureters or bladder; in the other to a retention of the accumenitious part of the urine in the Mass of fluids, this occurs in every bad Case, tho instances of this kind are less frequent than the former; therefore to give a general expression, we may say, Obstruction in the Urinary Organs is the Proximate Cause of the Disease, either depending on a want of moving powers, or a preternat. contraction of the moving fibres or on extraneous matters, retin. or without giving obstruction - Ratio

21.

Ratio Symptomatum. The inclination to discharge urine, the pungent pain (and sense of Heat, may be referred to the urime Stimulatio, the parts in w. it is confined. The obtuse pain, Nausea, Cold Convulsions (and sense of weight about the pubis, are the effects of morbid distension. —

The Convulsions, however, may be the effect of matters, contained in the system, i.e. have been discharged, and to this probably may also be ascribed Dropsy, Coma and Death.

Practice.

In many cases this Disease is more easily prevented than cured. The Prevention must always depend on the Causes (inducing it) When these can be discovered, measures must be accommodated accordingly; tho in all Cases where there is a manifest disposition to the Complaint we must wash out the Urinary passages with mild Diluents such

such as may blunt any Acrimony (and
expel glaucy matter, tho' this practice is
not without some hazard, (and must only
be strictly used as a means of prevention
for tho' useful it must always be consid-
ered as an ambiguous Remedy, if it does not
here it will increase the symptoms. Hence
we must be regulated by the effects resulting
from it, when it produces a proportionable
discharge of urine it may be pushed farther.

In the Cure of Isch^a a great diversity
of Remedies must necess^y be employed from
the great diversity of Cases; thus, medicines
adapted to the Spasmodic State will not
answer in the paralytic (and obstructions
require to be removed by a spastic^a aid; &
there are many Cases occurring where the
Disease proves incurable, w^{ch} often happens
where the Disease occurs suddenly, but
often when its progress is gradual,
where it admits of a cure must be

be guided by the proximate cause - Our
sole object must be

The removal of obstructions to the urinary
passages either by giving action to the
urinary Organs, by removing spasmotic
Action, or by forcing along the matters
accidentally stopping up the passages.

The Inflamⁿ operates only in a secon-
dary way, it claims our attention, as from
increased sensibility Spasm may be occasioned
we may give rise to obstruction, hence Medi-
cines to relieve Inflamⁿ become necessary
and those suited to Inflammation of this
kind, are Bloodletting gentle Laxatives,
Emol^t. Injections, The frigerants as the
&c. In cases indicating these they often
give great benefit, and even where
there is no evident cause they still
may be useful -

Warm Bathing is very powerful in
this

This Disease, tho at the same time, there
 are few Remedies from w.^{ch} we're less reason
 to apprehend danger. During the use of this
 the discharge of urine is often induced, tho
 obstructed for a long time. But it is only
 useful where the Cause is Spasm (and
 spasmoly where matters are obstructed by
 Spasm; (and here the Semicuprum will
 be of service; but in Cases where this
 can't be had recourse to, we may use
Pediluvium (and Fomentations to the
 region of the kidneys, (and pubis. The various
 Impregnations add little to the Influence of
 the Fomentations, hence bladders of
 warm water will ans.^r the purpose. —
 Opiates have been had recourse to on
 the same principles. They are strongly
 recommended by Vogel, particularly the
Tinct.

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Tinct: Thebaic in small doses frequently repeated; but perhaps it may be better to administer it in large doses at once. In this case Calomel has been joined to opiate, but there seems to be little advantage from this addition, as the Calomel acts too slowly on the system to have any proper effect, so that the chief benefit must be ascribed to the Opium.

Purgatives are perhaps applicable only in Cases of Itch? Then? where there is reason to suspect a want of due action of the secreting Organs. With this view Sp! M. Dulcis is a good Medicine, it operates quickly, (and hence is the best of all the Purgatives, some have used the Sal. Succ., but this seems a doubtful Medicine.

Stimulants. Some have advised Pulv: Opium & pulv Canthar. has also been used. Of the first of these we have

have no experience to prove the utility, and it is now entirely rejected in practice. As to the latter, I am somewhat suspicious of it, (and I think it may aggravate the Disease) from an improper use of it I believe may arise it causes inflammation of the neck of the bladder giving Strangury. External Stimulants have been applied to the Region of the Pubis with Advantage, such as Cataplasms of Garlic, Onions, &c. &c. may be useful as far as they induce a sudden action of the bladder (and thus may be of service where there is a tendency to the paralytic state but in other cases little good can be expected from them (and perhaps they may do harm especially where the Disease depends upon obstruction).

Emetics & hard Exercise have been recommended & have their effects from the Agitation they occasion. In this they may remove

remove causes obstructing the urinary passages, tho' in many cases they may free the causes more fully; hence they become a precarious practice, and can only be used in recent cases.

Electricity has been employed wth the best effects where the Disease arose from paralysis or Spasm.

When all these means fail we must in some cases have recourse to outlets either Nat^l. or artificial.

The Catheter is in every case unacceptable, (and perhaps there are few Instances where by means of this a cure can't be bro^d about. It may make a radical cure by pushing back into the Bladder the Cause of obstruction, or by breaking it down so as it may pass off. But when the Disease arises from paralytic affection the use of the Catheter can only give a temporary relief

the

tho' it may prevent (accidents w.^e might
 otherwise prove fatal) there this I can't
 be (used it may be necessary to draw off
 the water by a
 Puncture. This has been performed
 in 3 days, either at the bottom of the
 Perinaeum, at the Pubis or Pectum. It
 has been much disputed w.^e of these
 is preferable, at the Pubis it may occasion
 many evils, w.^e might be avoided after
 a certain contraction of the parts; there will
 be formed a communication between the bladder
 and the pelvis, w.^e w.^e have the same
 effect as from a rupture of the bladder
 or high Operation for the Stone. —

Punctures at the Perinaeum may
 have more success (and we have no
 danger from an opening into the
 Cavity of the Pelvis) And this operation
 is difficult to execute, hence many
 of —

apprise it. It may also injure off. material parts (Sharp's Crut. Eng.) But in every instance this does not take place, or produce the desired effect.

Punctures thro' the Proctum are preferred by Monroe. —

But there are objections to all these, for tho' they may abate the symptoms they can't make a radical Cure —

Hence, in cases, where we can, we sh^d. cut upon the Cause occasioning the obstruction. By this means we may prevent a return of the affection, especially when the obstruction is in the course of the urethra, we succeed at both late (and early periods of Life in females as well as Males. When a removal by the knife can be effected, it is necessary to determine the seat of the obstruction by introducing the catheter into the urethra sometimes the swelling of

of the prepuce is so great in young subjects that the mouth of the urethra can't be discovered, in such cases we are obliged to cut thro' the prepuce, or even to circumcise the patient, for such a practice will be better than to let the patient die.

There are instances of patients, who have died after punctures of the bladder, where the Cause of obstruction was found in the urethra, where the Catheter could not be introduced.

A great Swelling often takes place in the glands of the penis, when the smallest Catheter can't be introduced in such cases we may employ a small Bangee.

Sometimes Ischuria may arise from Strangles, ulcers &c in the urethra; from w.^c we may fear a total suppression. Here the cure is to be attempted by

introducing Bougies with a view to
a gradual dilatation. The effect of the Bou-
gee will depend on its firmness and flex-
ibility.

But often none of the above Rem-
edies, however judiciously applied, will be
attended wth any salutary effects w^{ch} is most
frequently the case in Ischuria Renalis
and then the disease will soon terminate
fatally —

Ischuria

Ichterus.

This affection is not more common than important in practice. Its place in Nosology is not settled, w^e agree that Authors entertain different Ideas of its nature. Sauvage and others have referred it to a particular Order of Diseases w^e they call Ichterice others have referred it to the Class of Impurities w^e seems to have been most generally followed, (and was done from the appearance of the Skin. In Jaundice there is no doubt an affection of the surface, but this is a conseq. resulting from the Disease, arising from the diffusion of the Bile thro the system from the destruction of the biliary Ducts. But an obstructed discharge of the Bile constitutes this Disease, and therefore it may be referred to the Class of Epischeses or obstructed Discharges.

(and

And even supposing this to be liable to objections, it will not much affect the plan on w^{ch} we treat the Disease.

History. The first symptom is a yellowness on the Tunica Albuginea of both Eyes with a tinge on the Nails. In most cases the body grad^{ly} acquires a yellow Colour but before it becomes very highly tinged many of the secretions become affected, particularly the urine, w^{ch} when first discharged has a brown or reddish Colour (and is capable of tinging Linen Cloth. These symptoms are succeeded by an unusual Lapsitude (and often a great disposition to sleep, tho without refreshment but this drowsiness is not universal, for in some cases there is a remarkable Watchfulness. Besides these there occur an uneasiness at Stomach loss of appetite & Headach. Where the

The yellow tinge aconid.^{ce} There is often an uneasy, itchy sensation towards the surface, with a stricture and pain at the Stomach, w^{ch} is increased by the distension from food there also occurs vomiting, with febrile affections. Heat, quick pulse, (and Dyspnea but in other cases the pulse sinks below the natural standard but the most material symptom is the alteration of the discharge from the Belly, w^{ch} is gen^{ly} more bound than natural, the matter discharged is of a whitish colour, and the stool, if not altogether wanting is much diminished, w^{ch} is an additional evidence that Bile may be considered as an excrementitious discharge.

From a continuation of this affection of secretions become affected, the Saliva acquires a yellow colour, (and most freq^{ly} there is a peculiar bitter taste in the mouth and seldom an ability to distinguish diff^t tastes

tastes. Besides these there occurs a Manifest affection of the coats of the Eyes, the vision becomes affected, all objects appear yellow, but this is not always the case when the Tunica Albuginea is of a yellow colour. In every obstinate case there is a hardness at the Præcordia, the skin even becomes black and other Diseases supervene, such as Dropsy, Colliquative sweats, & Diarrhoea when Death soon ensues.

The natural terminations of this Disease are very various. In some Cases it will admit of no Recovery and may run on to a great length; and in other cases, particularly in young subjects, it is so slight that it goes off without any medical Aid in a gradual and almost imperceptible manner. It is generally attended with a natural looseness. The duration of it depends on the supervening Complaints. — When

When Hemorrhages and Fever are introduced it will soon prove fatal, but where a slight dropsical affection occurs the Disease may continue for a long time.

Diagnosis. The colour is the chief Characteristic Indices pointing that of the *Sarca alb.* yet we can't deny that this colour takes place where Icterus does not exist, as in the Chlorosis (and the yellow fever of the West Indies, &c.) don't depend on Bile in the Blood, but merely on a change of the density of the gen. mass of fluids. In this case Icterus may be known by the state of the Urine; for in Chlorosis there is no yellow colour in the urine. This yellow tinge also takes place from bilious Vomiting, but this is distinguished by marks indicating the presence of Bile in the Intestines here the appearance of the Stools is natural

natural. Thus Intestines. here the appearance of the stools is natural. Thus, we not only determine this Disease to be present, but distinguish it from all others by these 3 Circumstances taken tog^r. the yellow colour of the skin, the white faces, and the appearance of the urine.

Remote Causes. A great variety of remote Causes have been pointed out and it is difficult to say w^h are the principal ones. Some operate either as inducing predisposition or as occasional Causes. It is sometimes the consequence of Nystaria or Hypochondriasis. It sometimes occurs from Inflammation, and abscesses of the liver from the improper use of Emetics and purgatives, from the refusal of cutaneous affections, from the stoppage of accustomed evacuations, from fevers, & from passions of the mind. All these seem to operate as causes of predisposition, and we may

may presume that they induce the Disease by altering the state of the secretion from the Liver or Intestines. It is not peculiar to any Age, Sex, or Temperament, tho' it rarely occurs in Youth, except at very early periods. It is not connected with hereditary or Original Temperament. The predisposition does not seem connected with any mode of Life, Diet or Climate, unless so far as they induce any of the above Causes.

The Exciting Causes, may be any accidents giving obstruction to the biliary Ducts, uncommon Viscidity of the Bile, Stones in the Duodenum, spasm of the biliary Ducts or intestinal Canal at the place where these Ducts terminate, (and probably in this way Anger and Fear operate. It is often the effect of schiurus or Tumours in the Neighbourhood of the biliary Ducts, of

Causes

Causes producing Inflammⁿ and bulsion
of the sides of the Ducts, but mostly Calculi
in the Gall bladder, forced into the Duct
sometimes by the (immediate effects of Emetics
and purgatives - —

Prognosis. In most cases we may give
a favourable prognosis, but it will depend on
our being able to conjecture at the Causes of
the obstruction. Icterus in gen^l depends on
such causes as admit it to be cured. It
is gen^{lly} slight when excited by passions,
Emetics, Cathartics (and the like. It will
be most obstinate when it can't be traced
to any cause, especially if with this un-
certainty of its Origin it came on grad^{ly}.
The Prognosis will be more favourable
at early periods of Life (and will be most
readily

readily removed where there is no other affection. It is a bad sign when there occurs a fixed pain w.th a manifest local hardness symptoms of Inflamm.ⁿ Abscess. Ichterus of the Liver, great oppression & Delirium Animæ, as these ~~portend~~ Death. We reason to be alarmed when with the deep tinge of the skin, the urine is still natural as this is a prelude to Dropsy, for dropsical symptoms are unfavourable —

Dissection A variety of morbid appearances may take place from a gen^l diffusion of the Bile over the system. Bile is not only introduced into the circulating Mass, but is found over the skin, in the Cell^s. Membranes and Viscera; and even the Brain is penetrated by it, also the Bones (and Cartil^l).

Cartilages suffer and the hinge in the Bones
 often continues for many years. These as well
 as dropsical symptoms are consequences re-
 sulting from the Disease or Originating from
 causes obstructing the passage of the Bile
 thro' the biliary Ducts sometimes Calculi
 are found in the Ducts, schen of the neigh-
 boring parts, especially of the pancreas and
 Mesenteric glands. In other cases the biliary
 Ducts are found ossified (and the opposite
 does ~~united~~ by Inflammation) but both these are
 rare occurrences, as are obstructions of the
 biliary Ducts by Worms. Besides these
 oth. Viscera are affected espec. by the Omen-
 tum, Intestines (and Spleen, the two first
 even wasted and supplicated, and the
 latter

letta sometimes diminished in size at other times increased. But these as well as oys. affections of the abdom. viscera are not peculiar to this disease, they are not causes but consequences of it (and common to all affections).

Authors. Most Systematics have paid some attention to this Disease. Many Treatises have been purposely wrote upon this subject: A Thesis by Daniel, & an oys. by Haverscorf. There are also 2 good papers in the Edin. Med. Essays. — But the best Treatise on this subject is Coe on bilian Concretions. —

Theory.

The opinion now entertained with respect to the proximate Cause of this Disease is

is very diff^t from that entertained by the
Antients. They imagined that the Bile in
its proper form, was naturally secreted from
the Blood, (and impeded the Disease to a
suppression of this secretion, supposing the
Bile retained in the gen^l Mass. But it is now
pretty gen^lly allowed that this secret fluid
did not originally exist in the Blood, & therefore
is not secreted thence, but that the symptoms
of Bile are from its entrance into the mass
of Blood after it is formed by the Liver.

All agree that the causes operating as obstruct-
ing the Bile in its nat^l passage will induce
the presence of it in the Blood (and the
absence of it in the Al^y Canal. The remote
causes somewhat controvert the affection of
the Ducts in the way of spasmodic stricture.
The

tho they allow that this may induce
 Jaundice, yet they say it is from the spasm
 of the Intestines, (and not of the Ducts them-
 selves; they argue that the Ducts are not
 furnished with muscular fibres, but they
 may tho they have not been discovered.
 We may infer that they have from the
 Analogy of other Excretory Ducts. If this be
 admitted there is no doubt that the disease
 may arise from spasm, hence I consider
 spasm of the biliary Ducts as a powerful cause
 of obstruction.

How the Bile finds its way into the
 Blood has been much disputed, some say
 that it reingurgitates thro the blood vessels
 others say it finds its way by the Lym-
 phatic absorbents. —

The Hypothesis of Reingurgitation
 was

was first suggested by an Anonymous Author in the Med. Essays, supposed to be the late Dr. Monro, (and has been since supported by Dr. of St. Andrews, (and is at present followed by Dr. Cullen. The Doctrine of the Absorption of Bile by the Lymphatics is the most prevalent, (and is supported by Monro, & by Dr. Daniel in his Thesis; but however fashionable this opinion may be, I can't implicitly adopt it, tho' I don't affirm that the opinion is not true.

That the Blood makes its way into the mass of blood by the Lymphatic absorbent Vessels, I think is not satisfactorily proved for these reasons.

- 1st. The proofs in favor of the absorption of Bile by the Lymphatics, in their natural state are not satisfactory.

2. The supposition that Bile can be absorbed by the Lymphatics, is not probable

3. That the arguments adduced to refute the Idea of Pangenesis, are not satisfactory.

That this Idea is confirmed by Analogy, by
 Injections & Expt.^s (made by very accurate Authors
 Here we can only treat of these heads in a super-
 ficial manner; (and I am fully aware of the
 difficulties attending an attempt to overturn a
 favorite Hypothesis yet without taking up
 much time. I think I shall be able to show
 that the Doctrine of Regurgitation is not un-
 attainable, & if the op. is not confirmed by
 sufficient arguments -

In favor of the Lymphatic Absorption, they
 say that the just Conclusion is drawn from
 the nature of the Lymphatics, they consider them
 as a system of Vessels taken up fluids from
 diff. Cavities, & landing them again in the
 blood, hence they say they make up the bile
 and that when the Bile is obstructed it must
 pass this way.

But before we proceed farther, we may ob-
 serve, that there is always in new discoveries
 a propensity to extend them as far as possible (and

& to explain upon them as many Phenomena
as possible, hence all new Theories are genlly
further extended at first than w afterwards
found to be true.

That Symphtics arise from the Gall
Bladder, no one can doubt (and that they
also take up something from the Bile, But
in every Case Symphtics do not take up
the fluids to w^e they are applied, it is neces-
sary that the Liquor be thin in order to enter
them, the action of the Symphtics on the fluids
is not to carry off the fluids themselves, &
the Bile is a most viscid fluid: That they
take up only a partic^r part of this fluid
is demonstrated by the striking diff^e between
the Cyotic and Hepatic Bile, (and I am
inclined to think the Symphtics can never
take in the coloring of the Bile, unless
when ruptured such whose body was open-
ed where the Gall bladder was found much
dis-

distended, (and many bilious Calculi one
 of w^{ch} was in the cystic Duct, but the great
 distension arose from the Accumulation of
 a viscid blackish fluid resembling Tar (and
 seemed to correspond with the Presidium of
 the Bile after evaporating the watery part
 this matter was therefore really the thicker
 part of the Bile. on Enquiry it was found
 that this Man had never been subject to
 Icterus. Here then is a case where the Bile
 was abundantly applied to the Mouths of the
 Lymphatics (and even where the distension
 was great, & yet the Lymphatics carried off
 only the thinner parts. From this then, as
 well as the gen^l functions of the Lymphatics
 the just Argument seems sufficiently re-
 futed. The 2^d is drawn from the Appearance
 of

The Lymphatics, as discovered about the
 Liver. They say that these Vessels have been
 found filled with a yellow fluid of a
 bitter taste, hence they conclude that this
 fluid is impregnated with Bile taken up
 by those Lymphatics. This I will not dis-
 pute, (and even allowing it, it does not
 prove the Hypothesis). That it may be
 impregnated wth Bile there is no doubt,
 but the Contents of the Lymphatics could
 not be said to be Bile itself, if it was
 this fluid, thus taken up, it would never
 be found to induce Icterus, because this
 appearance occurs where no Jaundice has
 been obs^d. They also draw an Arg^t from
 the yellow tinge of the coats of the Lym-
 phatics. This they say is evidence
 that they absorb Bile. But still
 proving this to be derived from the
 Bile

Bile, it does not afford a proof of
 Sclerosis, for this tinge is not peculiar
 to this Disease, (and the colour does
 not arise from the action of the absorbent
 vessels; (and besides it is found only in
 a small part of the Lymphatics (and not
 more evident than on the coats of the In-
 testines, hence this tinge may be looked
 upon as the effect of transudation of
 Bile. Besides these

They alledge that the Opinion is sup-
 ported by decisive Expts. They bring the
 consequences arising from pulling a liga-
 ture on the Ductus Communis before
 its entrance into the Intestines. From
 this Sclerosis must ensue, the same as
 from a stone in the Duct. — We

We are also told that in this case after Death, the Lymphatics arising from the Gall bladder contain a yellow fluid of a bitter taste hence they say that the Lymphatics are the manifest Channels by w^{ch} the Bile found its way into the Blood. But admitting this to its fullest extent it does not afford Satisfaction, for the Bile may be admitted in cons^{eq} of a rupture of the Lymphatics in the natural state (and it does not follow, if the Bile be thus introduced, that there are the natural Channels - But besides these objections to the Exp^t it is liable to o^{ff} Exceptions. I don't see that it affords even evidence, that the Bile does ever enter this Channel; (and I must also observe w^{ch} Exp^t is only supported by one evidence, the author of the opinion, but perhaps the Exp^t is to be relied on till it has been repeated, especially when it is made

to

to support a favorite Hypothesis. No one
 else has tried this Exp^t to oppose it, yet
 there are many Cases where there have oc-
 curred jaund Absolutions in the biliary Ducts
 yet no such appearance took place. No many
 of these have had as great effect as a ligature
 could possibly have. This therefore is some-
 what ag^t the Exp^t. From the most favo-
 rable report of this Exp^t it is still incomplete
 they allow that in our Cases where there is
 no obstruction in the biliary Duct, the Sym-
 ptoms contain a fluid yellow (and Bitter. Hence
 before any inference can be drawn, we sh^d
 compare this fluid to that where the Ligature
 was made on the Ductus communis, for
 this yellow tinge (and bitter taste, w^d have
 been. As if the Duct had not been tied
 we may conclude this from the Want of
 extension of the Colon to the Thoracic Duct,
 we

w^d sh^d have been the case had this opinion been well founded.

They alledge that where Sclerus has been speedily induced by a Ligature on the Ductus Communis, that it has not been induced when anoy^s. Ligature has been made on the Thoracic Duct, hence they conclude that the Lymphatics are the only Channels for conveying Bile into the Blood. This might be admitted if the Animal lived a long time after the Expt. (and Bile then found accumulated in the Thoracic Duct below the Ligature, but in this case 2 conditions on w^h the Expt^s sh^d depend, are wanting. Sclerus from being caused by a matter conveyed over the whole system can't instantly occur, and it is needless to observe how much an Animal must suffer

suffer before the Operation of tying the Ligature. Norraiges thus an objection to Haller, that previous to his Expt. the An! must be much injured. The same Objection holds good to this Expt. (and I as far as we can learn the Animal died in a short time after the Ligature was made, while in examining their Arg^{ts} they don't alledge that the Bile was accumulated in the Thoracic Ducts. It had been the Case had the Doctrine been true. —

Hence I can't consider the proofs yet adduced, by any means clear Expt. I must be respected & oys. appearances exhibited to prove absorption. And the opinion itself is liable to objections.

The Hypothesis that the Lymphatics can absorb Bile in its pure State is inconsistent with the gen^l Intention of Nature, w^t the Purpose they seem intended

intended to serve in the Animal Economy. .
 The Bile is found not to be taken into the
 system, but to be joined into the Bly Canal
 serving a partic^r purpose, and then discharg-
 ed as an Excrementitious matter. If the Lym-
 phatics could absorb it they w^d do it to
 some extent even where the biliary Ducts are not
 obstructed & hence they w^d frustrate the
 intention of Nature in the secretion of the
 Bile. They no where take up the fluids as
 secreted, in no case do they take up more
 than the watery parts of the fluids, (and
 in this way in all the secretions w^h are
 stagnant, the Lymphatics are useful. The
 Bile is more viscid than other secreted
 fluids, and if the Lymphatics can abstract
 only the thinner parts, it can only be
 by Rupture that they can take up the
 fluids themselves. ————— Al=

Objections may likewise be made, from
 the foundice not occurring where the ab-
 sorption of the Bile by the Lymphatics
 according to that opinion, sh^d be most a-
 bundant. If they are capable of introducing
 it into the system at all, the sh^d do it
 to a greater extent when more strongly ap-
 plied to their Mouths. But their power of
 absorption is not increased by causes push-
 ing fluids to their Mouths, such causes
 rather impede their action, as often ap-
 pears in cases of Ascites; here then it sh^d
 be greatest when in health (and in proportion
 to the No^o of Lymphatics. Increases where
 the Ductus communis is obstructed the
 Bile can only be applied to a few Lymphat-
 ics, but where there is no obstruction
 it will be applied to all the Lymphatics
 of the Allys canal, hence we sh^d suppose
 that Jaundice wd most readily occur where
 the Ducts are most open, & the secret

secretion of the Bile most abundant; hence the yellow tinge sh^d be universal where bilious vomiting occurs, tho in some cases, where there is an augmented secretion of Bile, this does happen; but this can't be proved to be by absorption. In most cases where Bile is poured out freely into the intestines, no yellow tinge occurs in distimate Cholera. The whole of the Lymphatics of the Intest^l Canal are applied to the Bile (and yet no yellow Colour appears; if the present Doctrine was true, this sh^d be the case. —

The 2th Objection may be drawn from the appearance of the Uryng in Jaundice. It has been alledged that a slight yellow tinge has been obs^d in the Lymphatics arising from the Gall bladder & from the neighbouring parts; but they admit that it is not greater in Icterus than in other Affections, (and is so slight that

that it has escaped many accurate Observers; hence we may conclude that by a total obstruction of the biliary Ducts, no preternatural appearance occurs in the Lymphatics (and the want of the Bile in the Lymphatics upon the Dissections of those who have died of obdurate (and long continued Jaundice affords a strong refutation of the opinion —

Against the supposition of Regurgitation, it is alledged to be opposite to the Intention of nature, & can only happen on such principles as lead to a great obscuring. But such arg^s are little to be regarded, there is no truth even so certain, but it may be represented ludicrously (and wit is often made use of to support some Hypothesis, hence they say it is not worth while to devote objections drawn from Absurdities. — — They

They say that Regurgitation can only take place by supposing, ¹st. 2 opposite currents can act at the same time in the same Vessels, or that it must enter at one end & run out at the same end at the same time. But in explaining Regurgitation we need not have recourse to either, we need only to ask, Does not Regurgitation occur in the sanguiferous system? It is obvious in numerous cases, both in the arteries (and Veins; and Regurgitation is most manifestly illustrated by the V. latter (and in every case where a Ligature is put on a large Vein. In these cases some of the branches of the Vein still continue to pour blood into the trunk, (and of course afterwards come to serve diff^t purposes to convey blood from the trunk. In such cases the blood is not landed again by the Lymphatics in the Mass of blood neither

neither is the Bile in the Liver, the course
 may be changed, (and in place of being car-
 ried thro the biliary Ducts it may be land-
 ed in the Vena hepatica (and from thence
 carried into the system. The advocates of
 reingutition say that this can only take
 place thro the trunk of the Vena portarum
 but the course above described, is beauti-
 fully delineated by Oustachius. Fig. 8.
 Plate 27. Such retrograde motion does really
 take place (and where we've Analogy from
 other Vessels Objections will have little weight
 They further alledge that if the Bile took
 this course, Injections of colonizing Matter
 w^d take the same course after Death, w^h
 they say can't be done (and that when
 an Injection is thrown from the biliary
 Ducts into the Vena hepatica it always
 ruptures the parts. But even suppos-
 ing a Rupture necessary, this often

often occurs in the living body, even my.
 venous system, from Obstruction giving
 distension. But with respect to the dif-
 ficulty of this Injection all are not agreed
 some say it can be thrown from these Ducts
 even into the Vena Cava. Waller (and. Meckle
 object this. These then are not merely objecti-
 ons to the Doctrine of Absorption, but they
 support Prequigitation —

To all these we may add that unless
 where a manifest Pruplane of the Lymph.^s
 takes place, no force can fill the Lymphatic^s
 but the Bile may find its way by Prup-
 lare, (and I think that where there is no
 Pruplane of the Lymphatics, the Bile
 enters the blood by Prequigitation, (and
 thus finds its way over the whole system
 Ratio Symptomatum. From the presence
 of Bile in the system, (and the want of
 it in the Uly (and most of the symp-
toms

Symptoms may be explained, as Dr. -
-sing's (and febrile Affections

The yellow Vision does not always occur
where the Tun^a Alb^a is yellow, yet from
the concomitant testimony of many patients
yellow Vision does occur. It does not depend u-
pon a tinge of the Coats of the Eye, but on the
yellow colour of the aqueous Humour of the
Eye when this fluid is tinged a yellow vision
must occur, in the same way as objects
appear green thro a green glass, the Colour
being often the consequence of the Medium.
Practice.

The Prevention, as well as the Cure, must
be regulated by the causes giving rise to the
obstruction, yet what may prevent one
Cause may be the means of giving rise
to another, and in other Cases it can't be

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be at all counteracted. Besides, Jeterus
is a Disease to w^{ch} a tendency can't often
be discovered, hence the prevention seldom
becomes an object of practice. But where
there have been former attacks we must
avoid those causes w^{ch} formerly induced it,
whether obstruction from spasm, from cal-
culus or from diff. accidents in the princi-
ple. But when it is the effect of schismus
it will rarely admit of either cure or allevi-
ation.

The gen.^l plan of Cure is to remove
the obstructing Causes, and when this can
be effected the symptoms will sometimes
all disappear. But when this can't be obtained
We must alleviate the most urgent symp-
toms; w^{ch} will also be necessary where
the Disease is admate, before the

obstruction can be removed. This alleviation will depend on the supplying the want of Bile in the Biliary Canal by such Medicines as (induce analogous effects; or by affording an exit for the bilious matter from the genl mass of Blood, or by obviating the effects of distension (and of obstruction to Excretion in the system of the Liver. These are the most material requisites in the common symptoms of Jaundice. But com^{ly} it is attended wth such Marks as (indicate Inflammⁿ. When this is the case we must remove the Inflammⁿ tho' it be by means not suited to the removal of the Obstruction.

The measures for removing obstruction to the passage of Bile, thro' the biliary Ducts must be accommodated to the causes of it. When it proceeds from Spasm we must remove the Irritation in

inducing Spasm, by diminish. g that of the Nervous system giving spasm, or allaying spasm itself.

When it proceeds from Sordes in the Ury Canal as viscid Bile, we must remove these
When from Calculus, we must relax the Ducts and give them force to expel the Calculus or attempt the Dissolution of it. And Lastly, where Icterus occurs from Schennus, we can cure only by the Resolution of the Tumor, tho' this can't be often effected. —

This will give some Idea of the action of many of the common Remedies.

Emetics are more com. ly used than any other Remedies and may assert that they are most useful. They are well fitted to the discharge of Calculi and will often be effectual in removing them. Hence where Icterus has before occasioned from Calculi

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Calculi They are always ordered (and even
in cases where there is no suspicion of
calculi they may be necessary, esp^{ly} if no
symp^{ts} indicate spasm, calculi may be pre-
sent tho they can't be observed. They are there-
fore proper at the early periods of the dis-
ease, whether it be the first attack or the
recurrence of a former —

Authors are not agreed about the kind of
Emetics; or the mode of administering them
They com^{ly} recom^d full vomiting, and that
it be severe at the same time, Hence Ipec-
acuanha is given. But a more severe
one is Tart. Emet. And as a medium
between the two, they may be conjoined
or, we may first give the Ipecac. &

and accelerate its operation by a solution of T. C. By this means full Vom. may be inducing, but a single Emetic will not answer in general, we must have recourse to a repetition.

Dr. Coe has given the best directions concerning the use of Emetics, he recommends them to be repeated at intervals of 2 or 3 days, by this sev^l calculi are often discharged (and even a cure bro^t about; but even after this the Emetic sh^d. not be discontinued but sh^d. be given every Month or 6 Weeks from w^h more calculi are often discharged for where one calculus has been discharged we may there suspect more behind.

Emetics however are not to be considered as suited to every case of Icterus, nor to every case where there are biliary Concretions. If from repeated Emetics no calculi be dis-

(discharged or no relief, after 3 or 4 doses they sh^d. be discontinued. In other cases there are marks from w.^c the use of Emetics are forbidden esp^{ly} where Icterus has been of long standing (and where it has subsisted uniformly is out of the question) (and at the same time been attended with severe pain; in such cases we sh^d. not attempt even one dose. Obstructions may arise from causes not to be removed by Agitation, or Stones may be fixed more firmly by their use (and besides this danger, there may be a further hazard, they may cause.

Rupture —

Cathartics are not so often used as Emetics, nor are they so effectual, nor yet so dangerous in any case. In want cases

cases they may produce a Cure, particularly
 when there is a collection of viscid matter
 in the Intest. Canal, they may stimulate
 the biliary Ducts and thereby discharge
 the fluid; they may also relieve Spasm
 by exciting other strong Motions as we
 know that one Inordinate Action
 often puts a stop to another. e.g. sneezing
 stops Mucous. With these views the
 Crostic Cathartics sh^d. be used, such
 as contain Mercury Calomel is used joined
 to Rhubarb or Jalap some advise the
 saline fringes, as Glauber's or Epsom
 salt, but where they are intended to ex-
 pel Solids the former is best. But
 from the frequent repetition of purga-
 tives nothing can be expected, especially
 if from the first Dose there is a

a brisk operation, for in such cases, if the Disease arose from Stiles, a cure w^d be performed by the just. If from other causes Cathartics can't remove the affection, and the brisk ones w^d have a bad effect, tho they may give temporary relief to the spasm they w^d give causes for its after Augmentation, hence strong Cathartics must be avoided.

Cathartics are used to abate some of the most urgent symptoms, especially those from want of Bile in the Intest. Canal such as Festiveness and Indigestion; but here strong Cathartics are not adapted as they afterwards tend to produce a bound state of the Belly; but the mild purgatives, must be used some use the emoll. Cathartics, such as Manna Cassia Tamar, and there is no doubt that

That these may lubricate the Intestines
 and thereby relieve. Others advise such as
 Annulate the Rectum (and have recourse to
 Soap w^t Bitters, both of w^{ch} are used on the sup-
 position that they will supply the want of Bile.
 The influence of Bitters they infer from their
 possessing the sensible quantity of Bile (and the
 Soap, from its promoting the union of oily (and
 watery parts, w^{ch} was supposed to constitute the
 Bile, But the Theory on w^{ch} this is founded
 is not just. Tho these Remedies may operate
 as gentle Cathartics (and give relief, by prevent-
 ing the retention of feculent matter & promoting
 Digestion. The Soap may be joined w^t Aloes,
 or Extract of Gentian, the Aloes however
 seem best in the form of Tincture, where Di-
 gestion is much affected, especially if attended
 wth Wind, in this last case we may

may join Opuscula to it (and tho these will not cure radically, they may relieve. With the same intent some recommended purgative Injections, but these must want many of the advantages of the Bitters taken by the mouth but they may be useful where there is very hard feculent matter about the Rectum, and where from Hemorrhoids, the use of aloes is forbidden.

Antispasmodics have been used, especially of the sedative kind (as Opium, and warmbathing). These are suited to all cases where the Disease arises from Spasm, but more so in cases where Calculi are retained by Spasm, for from the Application of the warm Bath they will often be removed thence we may exhibit Anodynes & Antispasmodics just before the use of Emetics. Opium seems to be rather a doubtful Remedy

is particularly formidable from its tendency to bind the Belly, hence the warm bath is to be preferred, its relaxing powers are often greater than those of opium, but Icterus is an affection in w^{ch} we don't wish to obtain the stimulating power of the warm Bath so that a gentle heat is necessary, and it sh^d be continued for a long time.

Aromatic Bitters have been variously employed, such as Wormwood, Centaury, Gentian, Canella alba. Per. Bark, all these are useful in supplying the want of Bile in the Intestines, tho' they can't produce a radical cure.

To supply the want of Bile in the Intestines, recourse has been had to Bile itself, especially by Boerhaave, but this in its inspissated state is very different from recent Bile, besides it is subjected to

action of the Stomach, where perhaps Bile never enters (and where there is no use for it).

Diuretics have no claim to a radical Cure, they are merely intended to alleviate but they operate on principles very diff! to the Remedies before mentioned. Those intended to supply Bile whereas these are intended to prevent or diminish the accumulation of Bile in the system. The circumstances indicating the entrance of Bile into the system are not the most urgent, & the abstraction of it from the system may tend to prevent a fresh accumulation yet in every moderate case these patients are the easiest where the Bile is throw off from the system by urine, hence is suggested the use of Diuretics, and if these are cautiously employed we've nothing to fear from them. Various Diuretics have been used. —

some

Some recommend the vegetable, as the Iris (and the squills, &c others the saline, as Nitre, Salt of Wormwood, soluble Tartar &c. but perhaps the best are the deliquescent, as infusion of Juniper, diuretic Decoctions, &c.

Sudorifics have been advised with the same intention as Diuretics, from the perspirable matter having been found lodged wth Bile. The Disease may in this way be prevented from running to so great a length. They say these are indicated by the dry state of the surface; but Diaphoresis can't be induced without powerful Remedies, w^{ch} may debilitate the body, (and thus render the outlet by Urine less ready, but gentle means of this kind may sometimes be useful. Diaphoresis often occurs from the use of Emetics (and the warm Bath but all violent Sudorifics are to be avoided.

Bath

But perhaps more benefit may arise from

Exercise, which in cases of Icterus sh^d. never be omitted; it is applicable to all cases, tho' in some particular cases there is an objection to very violent Exercise, as the same is to be dreaded from it as from the use of Emetics. With this view is recommended Walking & Riding, the first is the least exceptionable; & the last will be more effectual in cases of Calculi when they can pass the Ducts (and Riding in a carriage or on Horse back will be the best.

Many Remedies have been proposed as Solvents of biliary Calculi; (and if such could be discovered they w^d. be of great Utility and a solvent of biliary Calculi w^d. be more useful in preventing than curing the disease; for by this means the

recurrence of affection might always be prevented.

It has been obs. that some Animals, as Sheep, are liable to biliary Calculi in the Winter and that they are cured in Spring hence it has been supposed that Spring Grass is a solvent of the Stone (and some are said to have had a natural desire for it in this affection, (Vide Van Swieten's Com.) but we've no evidence of its solvent power, it can operate only as a gentle purgative or Emetic.

Another Remedy has been lately proposed by M^r Whitt of Manchester, he found that the biliary Calculi are dissolved by a mixture of Alcohol and Oil of Turpentine. This same Remedy was proposed by Morgagni. But we can hardly look upon it as of much consequence in practice.

practice. Tho' it dissolves Calculi out of the body, we have no reason to presume y^t it will have the same effect in the living body. In the Intestines it will be rendered inert. And tho' it be introduced into the system the Turpentine acts so quickly on the kidneys that it w^{ill} be soon discharged. It is from Expts alone that their qualities can be determined.

The same remarks hold with respect to a Medicine suggested by Percival, i. e. Mala impregnated wth fixed Oil.

The facts respecting the solvent power of Mineral Waters led him to suspect y^t this might dissolve Calculi in the Gall bladder or Meters. I've tried it in calculous cases but could never discover any good effects from it. However, I can't fairly conclude as I never tried it in Testes.

Raw Eggs have often been used
in

in this Compst. but how they operate I can't determine, I doubt much if they produce any good effects but those from their nutritious quality.

Proposals have been made in the way of Operation, especially by the late Dr. Monro (vide Edin. Med. Essays) But from this Operation there must be much danger as air may get in (and cause Inflamm. w. prove fatal. No good can arise from it when the Disease depends on Schorvus, or adhesion of the Ducts, &c,

Measures to palliate must be adapted to partic. Occurrences. After the cause has been removed the yellow colour may still remain w. is owing to an Effusion of yellow serosity into the Cell. Membrane, (and here we may use such means as may gently promote absorption. - The

The fumes of Vinegar are said to
be effectual, they are innocent & may be
tried, tho it gen^{ly} goes off of itself. It
may also take its origin from the effects
produced on the Solids themselves.

Amenorrhoea

Females of the human Species are subject to a Discharge of Blood by the uterus, which is confined to a certain period of Life (and flowing at certain times, commonly once a Month, & if it does not flow at these times many symptoms are occasioned; but in particular circumstances, as during pregnancy (and Menstruation seldom occurs) and here its absence produces no bad consequences.

We are not to consider the want of this Discharge, as constituting the Disease, when it is owing to any other Disease of the system, & as when occurring in the last stages of Pthisis for here it is cured in a diff. way. But to constitute this affection, it is necessary that from

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from the Stoppage of this Discharge
many sympt^s sh^d occur.

There are 2 kinds of this disease
one where the discharge does not appear
at the usual age (and the other where it
does not flow at the usual periods after
it has taken place in a regular manner
But in both the practice is nearly the same
so I think it sufficient to treat of them both
at the same time.

History. In those who never menstruated
before, the symptoms are more gradual
In the other case they are more violent
(and rapid, particularly when it stops during
the Flow. — The symptoms are very nu-
merous (and various, of w^{ch} we shall
mention the most common. But a distinction
must be made between those occurring
from the Disease (and those from Anom-
alous affections — H

It begins with a pain about the uterus
w^{ch} is sometimes very acute, and at oth-
er times dull, recurring at short intervals
(and is followed by a degree of Languor
and Debility, particularly in the lower Extremi-
ties, by loss of appetite, pain of the Head,
Anxiety, oppression, difficulty of Breath-
ing, Shivering, flushing cheeks, pale Coun-
-tenance and disordered appearances, with
palpitation and fainting, w^{ch} soon induce
Death.

The progress is uncertain, sometimes
it soon proves fatal, tho' it often continues
Months, (and even years before it ends fatally
(and in many of these cases the symptoms
continue constant the whole time, but in others
there are remissions, especially in the intervals
between the usual periods of menstruation.

Other anomalous Hemorrhages some-
times occur during the stoppage
of

of the Menstrues; these are most comly from
the Nose, Stomach, Lungs (and even from
the Lips, (and there is no part from w. they
have not flowed.

Besides these, it often usher in other Diseases,
as Jaundice, Apoplexy, Dropsy, (and the
like, Ulcerations are often induced (and sup-
ported by the obstruction. It has also caused
various swellings, cutaneous Eruptions, &
Tubercles (under the Skin. The senses are
often affected, Delirium, (and even Mania
come on.

Diagnosis. When confidence can be put
in the patient there is no danger of confound-
ing it w. other Diseases. But as pregnancy
often induces her to conceal the cause (and
as we may not be able to discover her
situation In this respect, some difficulty
may arise.

It may be obstructed either as an Idiopathic Disease or as a symptom of other affections. When it is symptomatic we must first cure the original Disease. This we determine by the prior health of the patient! (and by attending to the Causes inducing it. The distinction between pregnancy and Amenorrh^a in the beginning is very difficult, tho we presume it to be amenorrh^a where a loss of colour occurs (and the sickness continues for a long time. If neither enlargement nor motion after four months is perceived in the abdomen there is the highest probability that the Men^a is idiopathic: —

Remote Causes predispose to this Disease is confined to Women, at a certain Period (and some no doubt are more affected with it than others, especially those accustomed to a greater flow than common (and those who are easily affected by ir=

irritating Causes; also those accustomed to warm Chambers and little Exercise, Spare Diet also predisposes to it. It is more frequent with unmarried than married Women, & with those who have had no Children than those who have, It is sometimes the effect of Fear (and other passions).

The Exciting Causes are pretty evident Cold acting on the lower Extremities is a common one, particularly when Moisture is conjoined. particular Food, as Fish, & Milk, are said to produce it in some habits but this I much doubt. It occurs from Obstructions arising from Mal conformation of parts as those of the Vagina (and an imperforated Hymen).

Prognosis. The most salutary termination is the restoration of the Discharge we sometimes (induced naturally, but most

most com^y. It arises in diff. Diseases we
cut off the part: yet the symptoms may
sometimes continue for a long time w^oout
destroying the part: hence we are but little
able to give a prognosis. It is more favo-
rable in those who have menstruated be-
fore, and in those where the symptoms com^y
succeeding the flow occur. It is unfavorable
where it has continued a long time. —

On Dissection the uterus has been found
affected with ulcers, polypus, cancer, &c. The
affection has often been complicated with
Schistosomes of the Liver, Mesenteric Glands
Thoracic Viscera, &c. to w^h there is every reason
to believe that Amemon^a has given rise.

Theory.

The remote causes may be supposed to
act on 3 principles. 1st By preventing
the accumulation of blood in the uterine
vessels — 2^d By preventing the

The action of the uterine Vessels when the Accumulation takes place. & By impeding the passage of the Blood To the 1st we may refer Spasmodic, &c. To 2^d Nervous affections. And to the last, obstruction arising from Malconformation. When one or other of these happens, I think the Disease is a necessary consequence. — Prædicto Symptomatum. Some of the Symptoms take their rise from distension and accumulation. Others from a sudden restoration of a quantity of Blood to the System, as Hemorrhages (and viscous Discharges, even apoplexy. Of all the other Symptoms are the Affections of the Nervous System, particularly those of the convulsive Kind.

Prevention. Here 3 objects are to be held in view. —

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1st The preservation of the gen^l health
of the system, particularly when the Menses
are to make their first appearance.

2^d The preservation of a proper condition
of the Uterus.

3^d Avoiding Accidents only tending to
induce the obstruction.

With regard to the 1st we is necessary
in all cases as well as in this, due at-
tention is necessary when the Menses first
appear full Diet must be enjoined with
due Exercise, by w^{ch} we induce proper Mo-
tion, good condition, (and due quantity of
the fluids, & thereby fit them for the dis-
charge.

We must also attend to the State
of the uterus w^{ch} is sometimes defective
in structure, we in some cases can't
be prevented, but in others it is in
our

our power, as imperforated Hymen, with an increased thickness of the Membrane. This is rarely discovered, till the symptoms indicating suppression come on (and therefore comes under the head of Curie.

Other Circumstances happen in, after periods. During pregnancy a great change in the Circulation takes place. There is a presumption that the Orgasmus Veneris has also some effect in causing unequal determination, and making irregular Menstruation. The avoiding of Occasional causes is of the most consequence. However proper management is requisite during the Intervals of Menstruation, (and more especially at the time immediately preceding & during the flow. At this last period Women are

are remarkably cautious of their food even
even to foolish prejudice as they won't take
Milk or Fish; for there is little doubt that
these may be aided by some dening the
flow, (and in some constitutions they may
even be necessary. Rhenigents are to be a-
voided as they prevent the flow proper
temperature of the is necessary, imprudent
exposure to cold must be avoided, especially
to the lower Extremities. Too much exercise
is insalutary (and therefore must be avoided
But above all great care is requisite to re-
gulate the passions of the mind; in many
cases such a command is not preserved
but they must put themselves on guard
by avoiding the causes of these Pass-
ions, as Fear, Anger, &c.
Cure. When y.^e Disease is symptomatic
the

The Cure must be accommodated to the Cause. As to the Stoppage during pregnancy we must use no Medicines, tho' there occurs something, &c. w.^c may be the effect of a menora, but there we must never attempt the restoration. Where there is a probability of pregnancy we must act with caution. Where there is no suspicion of this we attempt the restoration by Emmenagogues of w.^c there are sev^l kinds, and their operation is on diff^t principles, the Cure being accommodated to the Cause, and it is effused on the following plan.

1st. By promoting free Circulation in the Neighbourhood of the uterus, when it is morbidly obstructed there.

2. By promoting the accumulation of blood in the Vessels of the uterus themselves when it is deficient.

3^o. By removing of morbid obstructions

to the passage of blood into the cavity of
the uterus or vagina.

4. By increasing the tonic power of the
system when it is morbidly deficient.

5. By increasing the tonic power of the uterus
in particular.

6. By removing of spasmodic structure
affecting the uterine vessels.

From the variety of Indications the Case
is much varied; the restoration is sometimes
to be quite oppositely attempted and it is often
hard to tell to w.^c kind of Emmenagogues
we must have recourse. But I shall point
out the diff.^t cases to w.^c these diff.^t Rem.^s
are adapted. When the Menses never flowed
the state of the parts must be first known
and if the Hymen be entire the Remedy
is obvious, we must perforate the Hy-
men by an incision into it with a Lancet.
But

But sometimes the state of this Membrane requires any Instrument, when it is very thick we use a Canula or Trocar. A remarkable instance of this kind is related in the Edin. Med. Comment. of a patient attacked with the most violent symptoms, being cured by an operation. Where an operation is necessary it should precede every other Remedy. But where this is not the case we employ of Remedies.

The Pediluvium is most frequently employed, and is well suited to most cases of obstruction, by the Heat forming a Stimulus to the system, and often by its Antispasmodic quality, hence is most powerful in cases arising from Spasm. Where it fails we may employ.

Opiates, we are preferable where the obstruction is accompanied with severe pain opium will

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will dissolve it. It is given in Clysters and
by the mouth, but it requires double the
quantity in the first way, conjoined with
diluent, to the extent of 50 or 60 Drops.

Recourse is had to the

Stimulating Antispasmodics, as Caster
and asafoetida, we have been used with
advantage, particularly between the Fits (and
at the approach of the period. The asafoetida
is often given by Injection. These are the
chief of the Antispasmodics, And there
are none but what may be used. —

Cathartics are often used with success
They operate by stimulating the Pectum &
thus influence the uterine Circulation &
sometimes promote the flow. These are of y.
stimulating kind, as Colocynth. Jalap.
Mercury; but the Aloetic are more
gen^l

generally suited to this Complaint, they are employed in a fluid state, also in the form of pills, and are to be used several days previous to the discharge & during the Discharge to support it.

Many Medicines have been employed w.^{ch} probably act as Stimulants or Antispasmodics, tho' supposed to operate, as specific Emmenagogues. Among these are the following

Sabina has been used with success even externally, and is no doubt a very powerful Stimulant, from the Essential Oil it contains, but is little used. The

Marrubium is also employed, and much extolled by the French.

It is a bitter and Stimulating Medicine but unless as correcting affections of the Menstrua, has no great power.

Nellebore, especially the Black is most used.

used here. When the Tincture is given in any quantity it fumes violently (and even vomits, but is so managed in Amen.^a as to produce no great vomiting or fuming. 2 or 3 Spoonfuls of the Tincture are given three a day, but I own I never saw it it produce any great effects. The

Rubia is looked upon as a specific stimulus to the uterus. It has no doubt highly penetrating properties, as appears by its turning the Urine yellow when used in Food, therefore many have not much of it. I've often used it but without any great effects. There are indeed Cases where all means have failed! besides, in this Disease, patients often deceive practitioners, so we've various testimonies of the power of the Medicines used in this Complaint.

Cantharides in Tincture, is a favorite Remedy

Remedy with some. If these have any power it is probably from stimulating the neck of the bladder; but as to their effecting the system in general, little I believe is to be expected. —

Ligatures have been applied about the Utricle (and may be useful where an accumulation in the uterus is wanting (Vide Med. Essays.) but much caution is necessary, as in some cases bad consequences may result as such a change in the Circulation may cause many morbid affections. —

Chalybeates, when the Disease is of long standing, especially where tonic power is wanting in the System, have been used in many forms, as Min.
Water

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Masters (and pills). They've been mixed
with purgatives &c. I think diminish their
power. When they may be employed I think
the Sweet Mark is most preferable. The
Peruvian Bark may in some cases be
employed, particularly where free Exercise can't be
used. However it is not advisable in recent
cases or where affections of the Viscera exist,
but where Atony prevails it may be employed.
The Cold Bath is useful where the patient
can't use Exercise, but it is harmful where
any local affection of the Viscera has been
produced.

Antimonials & Mercurials have often
been used. Their effects probably depend on
promoting free Circulation and removing ob-
struction, and may prove a stimulus to the
system itself. In the advanced stage perhaps
few Stimulants are preferable to mercurials.
Electricity

Electricity is among these causing
 the most instantaneous effects, and I think
 it is the most useful in this Disease, even
 where it is of long Standing (Vide Philosoph^{ia}
 & Med^{ica} Comment.) We may
 suppose that Electricity will restore such a state
 to the fibres of the arteries as fits them
 to act as for the Discharge by making the
 Electrical fluid pass thro the uterus. I have
 seen more than one instance of its restoring
 the Discharge — —

Dyslechia

The essential part of this Disease is a suppression of the discharge of Blood which usually flows from the Vagina after Delivery. It may be that that this Disease is not so common as to deserve a separate treatment, but from the dangerous consequences attending it we think this is proper.

This flow follows the Extraction of the placenta about 24 hours after Delivery and is subject to many varieties without inconvenience. Commonly about the 5th or 6th day it becomes of a pale colour and ceases about the 9th day; but some times it continues till the 20th day, and at other times it stops about the 2^d. The quantity is commonly from 1 to 3 lbs. Some times after ceasing it begins again, especially if

if the patient soon gets out of bed or takes Exercise these are the natural phenomena so are not to be looked upon as a Disease either from the quantity lost, or time of continuance. But

It forms a Disease, (and sometimes is attended with great danger, when this discharge is suddenly suppressed and attended wth the following

Symptoms. The first complaint is a pain at the Umbilical part of the Belly, succeeded by Shivering, hot (and cold) fits, part of the belly succeeded by Shivering, hot (and cold) fits, quick pulse, thirst, a hand dwelling about the navel, the pain extending to the Lungs and Kidneys, &c. The Urine is also affected there is an uneasiness about the neck of the Bladder sometimes total Ischuria During these there is some degree of Actus Vexatus (and Vomiting). There are also local

local affections, the Mammae suffer, when
the Lochia natly cease. They swell (and
distend wth milk, but when they are sud-
denly stopd there is pain (and hardness
and sometimes Inflammⁿ) (and Suppura-
tion. Sometimes the patient is affected
with difficulty of Breathing, with a pain
in the abdom^l viscera, (and a soreness
on the touch on the ab^d canal. These pains
are often attended with Diarrhoea, but
from the Spasmodic affections Costiveness
takes place (and from their continuance
fever is augmented, assuming most comly
the Nervous type, with Miliary Erup-
tions (and petechiae. The fever however only
no means the only fatal termination, con-
vulsions come on, (and cold sweats, ushering
in syncope, w^{ch} put an end to the pa-
tient's Life.

Diagnosis. There are few Diseases
with

with it we can confound this. The want of the Loch is good Diagnosis, but by itself will not always do (and even when with other symptoms it may be either Idiopathic or symptomatic of oth. Diseases; this Con-
=ditions may give rise to Dyslochia. On the whole we say it is present wth a sudden suppression is attended with a swelling in the Region of the Pubis with Pain. By restoring the Lochia alone we cure these symptoms radically.

Remote Causes. No predisposition is necessary, but it most com^{ly} occurs to orn-
table habits (and those most subject to passions without any predisposition some Causes will produce it, as exposure to Cold, particularly if the part has been previous-
ly kept warm. Passions, especially Fear (and Anger will cause it. Also oc-
curs in consequence of morbid Discharges particularly Diarrhoea &c. It diminishes (and

and even stops from profuse sweating and from the use of Astringent Medicines taken to stop its profuseness by those who have a great discharge of it, (and even from the tight bandages put on them after delivery) It is most liable to occur in those subject to Hysteria attended wth Alimentary complaints. Disagreeable smells have exacerbated it, but for this a great predisposition is necessary.

This Disease is often fatal, particularly when inducing the symptoms mentioned in the History. However it has sometimes a salutary termination, by Diarrhoea (and Locals), commonly by Hemorrhagy from the Nose (and more rarely by profuse urine and by suppuration in different parts of the body, especially in the Mammae, tho we w^{ould} rather think that those terminate spastic symptoms

C. Dif

Dissections have discovered morbid appearances of the uterus, partly a distension of it with blood. In some instances the sides of the Os uteri are found grown together; the uterus itself has been found scirrhus. Often a diseased state of the Ovaria appears, sometimes from Dropsy (and sometimes merely from an increase of bulk). The sinuses have been found in a state of suppuration. These appear to throw but little light on the subject, (and are rather effects than causes of the Disease. But such a collision of the uterus must obstruct the Discharge.

Theory.

From what has been said there is little doubt that the proximate Cause is an obstruction of the natural Discharge, and from this all the symptoms are to be explained.

The

The Causes either operate on the Vessels
themselves: the Blood comes, or on its passage
from the Uterus &c, They either cause spas-
modic Stricture in the Vessels, or a Coagulation
of the blood in the uterus. If the discharge
happened only from a few Vessels this cause
might occur, but as they are numerous it
is hard to think this the case. Therefore spas-
modic Stricture must be the principal Cause
of this obstruction; (and the Causes, as Cold,
Passions, &c prove this. And Inflammⁿ of the
uterus may also be a cause of this State.
To the same causes we refer the obstruction of
the passage of the blood after it is poured
into the Cavity of the uterus; (and some-
times there are cord^d obstructions taking
place, tho in most cases such can't be dis-
covered; therefore we say spasm of the Os
uteri is the Cause of this Disease in
many cases. When Women are exposed to
Causes

affecting the Nervous Energy we refer the
 obstruction to the affection of the uterus; it
 will occur then, when Irritability is greatest
 hence we understand why it is most freq.
 in the orritable, (and those subject to profuse
 Discharges and warm Regimen, these
 inducing Irritability.

Ratio Symptomatum. We can't enter
 minutely into the Ratio of the symptoms
 we may remark that most of 'em are to
 be referred to a few heads.

Some are the effects of Spasm of the
 uterus, as pain, parti.^{ly} in the beginning.

Others are to be considered as effects result-
 ing from the retention of blood in the uterus
 as the swelling and hardness discovered
 on the pubis; the retention also produces
 symptoms by the Stimulus w^{ch} the accum-
 ulation gives to the system, as fever &c
 But
 The

The most numerous are to be referred to the change in the Circulation in Amenorrhoea this perhaps acts as the cause of all local affections, as Hemorrhagies, &c (and compressions of the Brain (involving apoplexy.

Practice.

As the time is so short we can do but little yet proper means for preventing may be more useful than the means for curing it.

To prevent this Disease, we must avoid or counteract the causes, as far as it arises from Irritability little can be done, but this sh^d be avoided during the time of Delivery. After this they are not to be exposed to cold nor to augmented warmth either from Cloaths or Rooms, or from Ingesta taken in for there are injuries arising from too much warmth as well as from cold. sudden changes of temperature must be avoided, for

penicillin (Cold partially applied).

In moderating excessive Lochia great caution is to be obsd. When we attempt to stop the Discharge, it has run to such a length as to endanger Life, we sh^d. rather guard ag^t the Influence of it than ag^t the discharge itself by guarding ag^t Inanition. Thus by avoiding Inanition from great discharge (and that we do something to prevent it, some care is also requisite in the use of astringent medicines and Diet, the first are to be cautiously used and not to be im^{ly} had recourse when the discharge is immoderate.

It is known that when occasional Causes are strong, it will occur in any habit, we must then avoid the Causes w^e give rise to it. When it does not arise from any obvious accident the Disease is seldom alarm^y

alarming. The greatest care must be taken to avoid prostrations; but if in spite of these cautions, such prostrations arise, we must endeavour to allay them as soon as possible. By a proper attention to these means we may prevent the affection. But after it has occurred we must then attempt the

- Cure, in w^{ch} the general Intentions are
- 1st The Restoration of the Discharge.
 2. The obviating the Consequences of the suppression.

In doing the first we must be very cautious. In some cases our measures may fail and usher in very bad consequences, so we are by no means to attempt the restoration in every case. Where the symptoms are violent our attention must be first directed to them without much attention to

to the restoration. We must direct our practice to the Cause. The suppression is perhaps most frequently the consequence of Spasm; when this is the case we attempt the Radical Cure by removing the Spasm, from attending to the Cause of it, as Inflammⁿ of the Uterus is often happens to be the object of attention. Sometimes the suppression arises from adhesion, where mechanical measures are to be used, (and here more attention is necessary to deviate the symptoms than towards the Radical Cure, hence we must attempt to alleviate these. There are very numerous, including Hemorrhagies, Convulsions &c. so that we can't take notice of every Remedy, but shall mention those most frequently used.

Bloodletting is often used; by some it is recommended (and by others rejected) it

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it sometimes does service (and some times mis-
chief (and is a mode w.^{ch} requires great caution
It is most com.^{ly} a palliative. It is prejudicial
so far as it debilitates, therefore we frequently
remark that it increases the danger of the fever
especially if there be many Disruptions, (and
perhaps it is more com.^{ly} employed than it sh.^d
be. It is only admissible where there is great
fever and inflammatory symptoms of the uterus, &c.
If here it is unavoidable, (and the danger
of it must be overlooked. With reg.^d to the re-
pulsion, it has been determined by the ap-
pearance of the Blood if a buff coat ap-
pears they generally repeat it, especially if
the first gave relief. Many advise to draw
it from the Arm w.^{ch} I think is to be pre-
ferred. Others from the Anles or foot, sup-
posing that the Doctrine of Derivation
(and) Revulsion to be just. Where bleed

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is proper the Cool Regimen maybe
employed, as in local Inflamm^{ns}, but this is
not to be pushed so far as in other cases.

Diaphoretics have often given relief, this
Disease has often terminated by sweat, and
patients are freq.^y sleepy when the skin
is moist. But this tends little to restore &
discharge. When they are used we sh^d
employ the mildest Diluents. Some have
used Antimony. Hermes Mineral. But
Diaphoresis induced by these powerful
Remedies is seldom serviceable. Talc. Emol
is the best.

Antispasmodics are the most gen.^{ly}
used. They relieve symptoms and some
times restore the Discharge effectually,
and some of em are now exceptionable, as
Tomentation of the region of the uterus,
Pedicular, &c. &c. is most gen.^{ly} used on
acc^t. of the Debility of puerperal Women.
Warm

Warm Fomentations to the region of the uterus are useful, particularly when attended with violent pain, but as this is more inconvenient than fomenting the Legs, it may be deferred till the sys. has been cured.

Emollient Clysters are also employed, as acting as good internal fomentations. They also serve to discharge feces from the Rectum and thus they tend to mitigate fever. When any Antispasmodic medicines are useful these may be employed. Altho the Cure w. seem to indicate purgatives by nature, yet they are not often employed; (and from small injections we obtain all their advantages, as well as those of fomentations).

Opiates have also been employed, but they are not entirely without exception, as they bind the belly, w. is a circumstance against them, as in all local Inflamm. I think that benefit might

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might be derived from them when conjoined
wth other Medicines, they may also alleviate
Symptoms w^{ch} is very necessary, a trial ought
to be made of them, & their effects will
serve to guide us,

Matricaria, Bardanum, &c are advised
by some, (and supposed to operate as a peculi-
ar Stimulus to the system; but perhaps these
may now be justly banished from practice

Castor & Saffron have also been used
(and as being fashionable may be given, they
can seldom do harm in small quantities
Castor has the advantage as an Emetic
Emetic, but is inferior to other Emetics.

Antihysterical Plasters have been em-
ployed, but perhaps are never necessary even
to obviate paroxysms

Dry Cupping to the Thighs has been
used, but in most cases is more con-
venient than efficacious. The Stomach

Stores Martiales are often employed
to remove fever, Anxiety, &c. They were much
recommended by Dr Gregory even in preference
to opium. I can say very little of them from
my own experience (and from their nature
I w^d. expect little from them. I think they possess
the gen^l properties of Iron (and the experience
of their effects will be the only test of their
efficacy.)

Stores Armeæ, in Infusion have been
lately introduced in Amauresis, paralytica,
(and Dyslochia, but of them I can say nothing.
Compressing of the Abdomen must be
attended in all cases of this Disease.

Profluvia

Profluvia, or

increased Discharges.

In adapting this order I have followed the Nosological Writers. When we consider the diff^t Discharges as fitted to the different Intentions of Nature, we can conceive them to increase to an unnatural degree from their Excretories and we find others occurring w.^e never existed in a sound State; both these are morbid affections constituting this Order; (and from the variety of these Discharges the symptoms must be various (and so I form a variety of Genera) &c are well worth consideration.

Catarrhus.

Nosologists have divided Catarrh into 2 distinct Species, one arising from Cold, & the other from Contagion. It is the former only of w.^e I here intend to treat for I shall treat of the latter in another place (under the

The name of Influenza Catarrh has 2 states the Acute or febrile, w.^c ends in a few days; (and the Chronic, w.^c degenerates from the former state (and continues for years hence is most commonly a Disease of those advanced in Life, & is called Catarrh Senilis These two tho a little different, are essentially the same, being an increased Discharge of Mucus from the Glands of the Larynx, Trachea &c. They may run their Course separately, but are most comly conjoined.

History Catarrh, like other febrile affections begins with a sense of cold (and shivering succeeded by Heat, (and these cold & hot fits alternating with one another, accompanied with Headach. There occurs an uncommon flow of tears (and limpid Mucus from the Nose, attended w.^t a difficult Inspiration. The Nose (and upper ^{lip}

Lips become inflamed (and excoriated, the
 inflamⁿ extending to most of the mucous
 membrane of the nose and throat, as
 appears from sneezing, &c. To these symptoms
 succeed a frequent dry Cough, with little Ex-
 pectoration, accompanied with pain of the
 Trachea (and even of the Breast; the ap-
 petite is sometimes impaired (and at oth-
 times partially keen; the heat increases toward
 night sleep is interrupted, the pulse is gen-
 erally quick (and hard, the belly com-ly bound, but
 sometimes Diarrhea is obs^d. the urine is
 high colored, but not often diminished.

These symptoms don't continue long, but
 gradually diminish if not suppressed, the
 Cough becomes less frequent, instead
 of a thin Discharge a Mucus takes place
 sometimes white & sometimes blue, the
 Expectoration becomes easier (and at last
 none

natural.

Sometimes it degenerates into the Chronic State, when, tho the appearance of the mucus is changed yet the secretion is not diminished. The Expectoration thro the day goes on with little difficulty, but from sleep it becomes very thick (and difficultly brot up, causing very severe coughing, the strength gradually exhausts; at length the difficulty of Breathing disturbs the patient much a nights; the Cough now attacks at any time in the day, the difficulty of Breathing still increases; the appetite becomes very much impaired, the Cough causes Vertigo and Headach, the pulse becomes small quick and irregular, the pat^t enjoys no refreshing sleep. At last the strength is so much exhausted that he is unable to bring up the matter (and an accumulation of Mucus in the Lungs (and Trachea occasions Death. The progress of the last Stage is slow, the affection

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affection may remain for years (and in some
it becomes habitual in Winter. While moderate
it is little attended to; but being exaggerated by
slight causes, it at length gets the better
of the Constitution, particularly in Cold people,

Diagnosis. In the beginning it may be confound-
ed with Chincough, Meazles, and Influenza
(and in the last stages with *Pellivis Pulmonalis*)
It is probably the great source of consumptions
next to Scrophulae.

There may be no possibility of distinguishing
it at first from Chincough, but after *perilussis*
is formed we know it by the wheezing, by
the fits being severe wth out Expectoration (and
vomiting after the fits (and also by the
cure. The par^t gets after the fit. Besides
Chincough attacks but once during Life, &
hence is genly a Disease of y^e early
periods of Life.

From the Meazles it may be disting^d by

by the Eruption more, (and not in the eye)
 We distinguish it from Influenza by the
 prevalence of the Epidemic, being a peculiar
 Disorder arising from Contagion (and running
 thro the whole Towns.

It is sometimes difficult, in the advanced
 stages to distinguish it from ~~the~~ Phthisis.
 In many cases the distinction is easy, at the
 commencement there is little Expectoration in phth-
 =sis by the Irritation arising from Tubercles
 there is no hectic fever in Catarrh. In judg-
 ing from the expectorated matter we rely on its
 swimming or sinking in Water; the pus
 sinks, But this is ambiguous, as mu-
 cous owes its lightness to Air bubbles, so
 a better test is by dissolving pus in caustic
 alkali (and precipitating it with water
 we can't be done w. mucous but in many
 phthisical cases, the matter is entirely
 Mucous, hence other Diagnosics are

are necessary, a pain in the Breast with hectic fever are good marks, as is also the inability to lie on the affected side. Phthisis is 10. to 15 very rare in Catarrh.

In young subjects the Disease tends to phthisis, but in those more advanced in life it has a greater tendency to become of the Chronic kind.

Causes. It chiefly happens to those used to warm rooms from a sudden change from heat to cold, particularly when the application of cold is local, as when streams of cold air are applied (and is most powerful when Moisture is combined, as to its being infectious there is no foundation for it).

Theory.

The Proximate Cause is evidently a local morbid tenacity of the mucus of the Nore arising from an alteration in the secretion from a change in the determination of Blood.

Blood (and action of the secreting vessels
 Dr. Simpson was the first who gave a good
 Idea of it (and overturned the Doctrine of the
 humoral pathology then received.

I think cold acts by increasing the Secre-
 -tion in the parts from adetermination of
 Blood from the surface will chiefly take place
 from cold by this mucous Membrane be-
 comes inflamed (and secretes more Mucous
 and in a farther manner w^c afterwards is ren-
 dered thick by Absorption.

Practice.

The Prevention, when we cannot avoid cold
 of w^c the slightest causes in some people is
 obtained by the following means.

1. The avoiding causes w^c reduce the System
 to a debilitated or unstable State.
2. The employment of such means as tend
 to brace and strengthen the System.

The 1st included Diet, Temperance, &
 passions of the Mind.

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Of all these causes, Heat has the greatest influence in rendering the body undelible, especially Fires in Rooms, so it is better to defend agt. Cold by Cloathing than by Fires.

In order to strengthen & brace the system it is necessary to expose (and habituate) the body to the Vicissitudes of the Weather if this is constantly employed from the earliest age, the power of cold is lessened, (and the habit becomes most powerful in resisting it. We see few people attacked so often as those who are most careful agt. Cold. When people have not been used to this early (and constant) exposure to the Vicissitudes of Weather cold bathing is advised, wth few. They then begin cautiously, but to this we may substitute due Exercise in cold Air.

With regard to the Cure, attention must be paid to the 2 States of the Affection.

In the Acute State of Catarrh, due
Attention

attention is to be paid to the febrile & local affections. The first requires little assistance, we suppose the essential part to be an Inflammatory affection of the mucous Membrane, & an alteration of the state of the secretion.

These 2 are the proper Indications.

The Inflammatory affection is to be obviated on the following principles.

1. By diminishing the general impetus of the blood.

2. By occasioning Derivation from the parts affected to our neighbouring parts.

3. By counteracting unduly exalted causes exerting their influence on the parts affected.

The genl. principles on w^{ch} the alteration in the state of the secretion may be obviated are

1st By the discharge of Mucous previously accumulated

2^d By facilitating the Expectoracion of Mucous, we may be afterwards secured and

And.

3^d. By restoring the action of the secreting vessels to their natural state

These are the chief, in the chronic kind, the morbid state of action is increased (and also the secretion in the Acute kind).

There is admmunition of secretion sometimes in the chronic, the Lardy suppresses the secretion. The one then may require Antispasmodics, the oth^r. Tonics. By restoring the natural circulation we obtain the chief ends. These are the general principles of Cure (and on them we explain the Operation of the Remedies. The chief of these in the incipient state, is the Antiphlogistic Regimen. This may promote a salutary (and speedy termination and is the best method for counteracting the inflam^y affection by diminishing the Impetus of the blood. We restrain the patient from all fermented Liquors and Animal Food,

Food accept Milk, (and employ recent vegetables, as Fruits, Roots, &c. we are particularly proper for the robust, who sh^d not use it to great extent, they sh^d take no supper.

But in debilitated habits, even from the beginning, a more liberal Diet must be used. This Diet is only accommodated to the first attack of the disease, to abate the Inflamm^y Diathesis, and if this fails we must use.

Blood letting. This no doubt is productive of great advantage by diminishing the Impetus of the blood. It is chiefly useful where the fever is high, where the Infl^y complains of pain on Deglutition, (and Dyspnea. In such cases V.S. may be directed to different extents, according to the Age, symptoms &c. But tho it is sometimes necessary it is better to avoid it than to induce Debility, (and a chronic affection occurs. V.S. is admissible in no case excepting in a few with supervening Pleurisy pneumoniae these

The pleurpneumonic symptoms occurring are no more than Mucous collected in great quantity.

Diaphoretics are frequently employed (and are so far salutary as they produce denervation from the affected parts (and restore the perspiration. Not ones sh. be avoided, (and indeed copious sweating is what we sh. seldom find in practice a gentle Diaphoresis is all we want, this is done by Sack whey, &c with Sp. Mand. accompanied w. pediluvium, (and thro the day by proper clothing. However useful exposure to cold may be in preventing it, yet when the Disease occurs it is by no means to be practiced in the cure of it, the pt. sh. keep in a warm room. When the Disease is far advanced a change of climate is useful especially where there is any tendency to Phthisis or Chronic Catarrh —

Dermu-

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Demulcents have been com^{ly} used wth
benefit, as exciting an immediate action on
the fauces. I think they also enter the system
yet there is little doubt that their principal
effect is on the fauces. Of the mucilaginous,
the chief are Gum Arabic & Trag^{acanth}. Of
the oily, the Ol. Aliv. (unrefined). Water by
means of Alk. But these medicines, if
used too freely, weaken the Stomach. Ases
Milk is also used, but not in suff^{icient} quantity.
I think there is much less reason to doubt
the use of Honey, in consequence of its
collecting at the Excretories after entering
the System, few Remedies are better.
Opiates are anodyn^{ous}. Still of Remedies we
may mention as similar to the above.
They powerfully allay a tickling Cough, es-
pecially where it arises from increased
Sensibility or acrimony of the Excretories
This when lessened renders the mucous
more viscid, the Cough is allayed for some
time

Time and the patient gets rest. But these are only adapted to the acute state for in the chronic the symptoms arise from too viscid & mucous and diminished sensibility. Besides Opium is very doubtful where there is high Inflammⁿ. nor sh^d. they be used till after Evacuation (and where increased sensibility is the chief Cause inducing the Disease.

Saxastives are frequently used in the Inflammⁿ stage, but not so often in the Chronic as the acute, producing a determination from the affected parts, and a coming out of pus &c. Violent purgatives sh^d. never be used, the gentlest are the best. Emollient Injections are perhaps the best, by these means the Compl^t is much mitigated.

It is said that in the beginning an artificial determination may be induced by Hard Drinking & Exercise.

W. W.

With this also brandy & the Liqueur most commonly used. These have given a termination, but it must be allowed to be a hazardous practice, as unless it produces an increased perspiration it may endanger the patients life; they are particularly hazardous in the sanguine habit, and reckoned less in the Leucophlegmatic; therefore on no Account, tho' this practice be recommended in the early periods.

Blisters are perhaps the most powerful means used in this Disease. At the Commencement they may be useful as Antiphlogistics; but their chief use is at the advanced period, diminishing the secretion, and forming as it were a new one. Under some form or other in obstinate Cases they are never to be omitted, even in Cases of Debility determining from the Lungs and alleviating the cough. But where they don't alter the secretion by the Lungs they may increase the Debility.

Ex =

Expectorants. How far this Set of Remedies can be used is doubtful. I'm fully persuaded that there are some w^{ch} serve to increase Secretion (and Excretion of Mucus by the Lungs. We may employ these in the beginning, but from their stimulating qualities we sh^d be afraid of them, from their augmenting Secretion they w^d soon be ill adapted to the latter period; but we must remember that they increase Excretion, and thus prevent Stagnation. Viscidly (and give free Expectoration, Gentian, Spasmodica, Gum Am^r and Squills have been used w^{ch} last perhaps is the best.

Emetics rather alleviate than cure the Disease by unloading the Breast, and thus may be very useful when there is a great accumulation of Mucus, and also by determining to the surface, thus tending to lessen the flow of Blood to the Breast & diminishing the discharge. This

This remedy sh^d be repeated at short
 Intervals, but we must allow that a respu-
 sion is bad, as weakening the tone of y.^e
 stomach. When any are employed, Specc^a
 ciantha is, perhaps the most preferable.

A Pea Issue in the Arm is often used
 with advantage.

Practitioners have said little with respect to
 Astringents, and it is a question how
 far they may be used, they seem naturally
 indicating for restraining the discharge.
 In cyst. mucous discharges they are undoubt-
 edly useful; more is to be looked for from
 their immediate application to the parts
 in the form of Vapours, but they are
 objected to where the disease is chronic, as
 it may be bad to restrain a habitual
 discharge, therefore sh^d never be

be used except we join them with other Medicines, or give an outlet to the matter elsewhere. Thus I think they may be of service. —

But on the whole Catarrh Th. rather be alleviated than the cure attempted, (and this may be done by Issues, Emetics (and Squills to unload the Breast.

Diarrhea

Diarrhoea.

This term, when expressly applied to various Dissections, without regard to their cause comprehends a great variety of species.

As defined by Dr. Cullen it comprehends Dysentery, Colica, and Cholera; but Nosologists have changed these species into Genera. We apply this term to only

an increased Discharge of the ordinary excrementitious matter in a more diluted form

In this sense it signifies the discharge of secreted matter from the Intestines w.^e at the same time we wd. distinguish from the neighbouring viscera as the Liver, Pancreas, &c.

We must observe that the natural discharge of the belly is very various that

That the same state w^c is salutary in some may be morbid in others. Thin stools in Infancy are the natural Discharge; but the same in advanced periods of Life are morbid, and constitute a Diarrhœa, and are combined with the following symptoms.

History. This Disease begins with a loss of appetite (and preternatural thirst augmented Inclination for Liquids) and frequent Dejections w^c are thinner than usual. In this period the Disease is free (and w^t out pain, the matter appearing of the colour of the natural feces, But in many cases it is more severe in the beginning. Whatever manner it begins in if it continues, it is followed by

by other symptoms as flatulency,
Borborygmi in the bowels causing
Eructations not without pain & odor.
These are followed by a loss of strength
(and by Sanguis without any fever
at this time. The pulse at the beginning
is slower than natural (and even in-
termittent in some cases, this is common
in Diarrhea, the Dullness & Lapsitude
are marked in the appearance of the Eyes
at length the Stools are altered, becom-
ing less frequent and less watery, the
quantity diminished, the matter more
mucous, with a pain freq. before
and after the Stools with little dis-
charge but Mucous there is a freq.
desire of going to stool, attended with
strong

Straining (and an Evacuation of blood in small quantity (and pure, not like that in Dysentery (Under these the part is weakened, it increases, cold fets come on with ague & small pulse restlessness, anxiety (and finally Death ensues.

Without the assistance of Medicines termination frequently takes place by the Excrement returning to its natural state sometimes in a few days (and at other times it subsists for years (and may be then cured, but most commonly after it has remained so long it still continues (and induces other fatal Diseases.

Diagnosis. There are few affections w. w. we can confound this. The looseness is almost suff. to characterize it

it, but this occurs in other Diseases, as
in Cholera, &c but in these the appearance
of the matter is singular, in the present
it is feculent matter.

But the distinction is not so evident be-
tween this & Dysentery, but the great dif-
ficulty arises from the sense now dis-
tinct, some considering every case of
Gripes, Looseness (and bloody Stools with
fever constituting Dysentery. These are no
doubt common symptoms in both diseases -
es, but they are easily distinguished by
Dysentery, being Epidemic. Sometimes
Looseness is the effect of Drunkenness (and
has all the above mentioned symptoms
but is not contagious. When the
symptoms of mentioned occur it may
be

be considered as Diarrhœa, but yet
 it can't be shown to be Dysentery where
 bloody Stools frequently occur; they happen
 in Diarrhœa after some continuance of Stooly
 and not in the beginning; therefore I think
 Dysentery is appropriated principally to
 contagion or Miasmata (and we is capable
 of infecting others while I refer to Diarrhœa
 these symptoms in we bloody Stools, typhus
 Tenesmus &c with fever occur, without power
 of communicating infection; but this will
 not always clearly distinguish them. Where
 the Disease is Epidemic we refer it to
 Dysentery, but from the appearance of this
 we can't say that the Disease is not
 Diarrhœa - perhaps a distinction must
 be found from a conjunction of symptoms
 such as the peculiar appearance of the
 matter discharged we in Diarrhœa is
 common feculent matter (and if there
 be

be any blood it is pure; (and this appears only at the latter period of the Disease, but in Dysentery the Blood is seldom pure and the matter discharged is very solid, Besides the mode of the discharge is different, in Diarrhea the Discharge at the commencement is free (and in large quantity without pain but in Dysentery the contrary takes place in the beginning the belly is generally bound and if discharge is small (and when the solid matter is discharged it is in the form of scybale. In Diarrhea no fever appears at the beginning only happens in the end when it becomes symptomatic. In Dysentery it is the chief feat (and precedes the other symptoms so that upon the whole we may distinguish these 2 Diseases from each other. —

Causes. This is one of the Diseases we may take place in all habits, but chiefly in the debile (and inveterate. —

It may be traced to an evident Cause
as irregular Diet, Cold, passion, &c.

Theory

The Causes operate very evidently, by either
augmenting secretions into the Intestines
or increasing the peristaltic motion of the
Intestines. Some augment sensibility or
prevent the stagnation of the feces; & others
as Cold to the Surface, increase the detene-
nation of blood (and watery particles to the
Intestines, they may also make the secreted
fluids more acid.

The proximate Cause, I think is an
increased Action of the Intestines. Hence we give a
Ratio of the symptoms on the following prin-
ciples, 1st The alteration taking place in the
place of secretion into the Intestines.

2. The change induced in the sensibility of
the Intestinal Canal.

3^d The Evacuation taking place from the
System

System in gen! w^{ch} exhausts the strength
renders the countenance pale &c.

There are, however some symptoms w^{ch} arise
from the Exacting causes whatever external
or internal. Of the first we have examples of
acid matter causing gripes; in the other
acid generated in the stomach.

Practice.

The prevention is seldom aimed at, unless
in those habits where the disease occurs from
the slightest causes, in whom it may be aimed
at on the following principles.

- 1st The preservation of due balance of Circulation
 - 2^o The avoiding or counteracting such causes
as may give Irritation to the Intestines
 - 3^o The giving such Tone to the Intestines as
may prevent the influence of irritating causes.
- The 2^o first give rise to it as occasional
causes. The last is the chief. Where the
balance of Circulation is changed there is
a chance that this increased flow may

may take place in the Intestines. This determination is to be particularly guarded against from the super altemates with those of the belly (and urine). In these all means of promoting equal determination is necessary by violent Exercise (and Diaphoresis, these however are soon followed by a contrary state (and are proportionally diminished afterwards. We guard chiefly ag^t the action of cold, by cloaths; perhaps there are few Complaints in w^c a flannel shirt is more proper.

By these means we preserve due balance.

But it is of more conseq. to (avoid over taxing causes, or counteract their Influence. Danger is to be apprehended from substances possessing harsh qualities before or after they are taken in; w^c we therefore use a proper Diet. There are many substances w^c give rise to the generation of acid in the Stomach, w^c is a cause of Diarrhoea as Vegetable Aliment especially in a recent form

form w^e must therefore be avoided & ascendent
 fruits are to be ~~avoided~~ chiefly avoided, Animal
 food in a solid form sh^d be employed. An acid
 in the stomach weakens the Intestines, it
 must therefore be destroyed.

Another means to be employed is for cam-
 bracing the Debility of the Stomach & acids
 continually occasion. This is the use of ab-
 sorbents, Bitters (and Astringents w^e both
 w^e both destroy acid (and strengthen the
 tone of the intestines.

By these means we endeavour to prevent
 the occurrence of Diarrhoea.

The Cure must be varied according to the
 diff^t causes (and consequences w^e it has
 on the system. In some Cases we must
 restrain the looseness (and in others pro-
 mote it. The question is whether it is sa-
 lutary or not? If it is salutary the loose-
 ness is on its progress to recovery, by
 throwing

Throwing off the irritating Matter, But
where this is not the case other means
must be employed, on the following principles

- 1st The Removal of causes irritating the
Intestines to action, when these take place
- (2^d The diminution of the Impetus of Circulation at the Intestinal Canal.
- (3^d The diminution of a disposition in the
Intest^l Canal to augmented secretion, or in-
creased Action.

The first is done by evacuating irritating
Matters, for w^c we must use sacred medi-
cines.

The Impetus of Circulation is best res-
tored by the Removal of causes altering
the balance of Circulation (and rendering
it due thro the system. This sometimes
can't be obtained, therefore here we endeavor
to determine to the surface —

The diminution to a disposition
to

to increased Action is difficultly obtained
by dimming the Nervous Energy (and by
strengthening the tone of the Intestines:

Thus the Action of all the Purg: em-
ployed may be explained. Emetics are proper
At the begining (and may be serviceable by
discharging the contents of the Stomach (and
determining to the Surface, in dose may be
sufficient, they are seldom to be repeated,
unless from a fresh collection of sordes in the
Stomach. The Ipecac: is mostly employed, but
T. C. is perhaps as useful. Vomiting induced
by the simple Infusion of Cham: flowers,
tho' seldom powerful by themselves, may be
used to promote the operation of the others.

Cathartics have also been employed to
remove ~~irritating~~ Causes, w: they do
more powerfully than Emetics, some act
merely as purgatives (and others have
also a binding quality, w: are con-
sidered useful

useful in diff.^t ways. However there is
sometimes no necessity for evacuation from
the system, and it may be rather hurtful.
hence the remedies as Aloes, are rarely em-
ployed. The saline (and Rhubarb are perhaps
the best Glyster. Salt is very free proper, and
may be repeated, from a^d advantage maybe
derived as exciting Astringent & Valves.
Some advise Rhubarb, joined with an Eme-
tic partic^{ly} with Ipecacuanha. These in small
doses are said to be very useful. I never
employed them, so cant say what advantage
they may produce.

Blood letting has been recommended to
obviate symptoms, but as far as it debilitates
it is hurtful. When used, it must be regulated
by the pulse and pain. —

Diaphoretics are also useful, par-
tic^{ly}, where Diarrhea comes on from
Cold obstructing Perspiration. They are
cat

are exceptionable in few cases, at least to
alleviate symptoms. Some recommend the most
powerful, as Dover's powder in large doses, but
large sweatings give only a temporary relief
and they may expose the patient to great haz-
ard, when (under the necessity of rousing out
of bed on acct. of the Looseness); therefore gentle
ones sh^d be employed, such as small doses
of Ipecac or T. E. These act powerfully by
producing determination to the surface. —

Absorbents. Many of these are used with
advantage, but are not adapted to the same
cases as the former, as where attending
determination is useful, but to counteract
irritating causes, as Acid, destroying acid
in

in this way is better than the Evacuation of it.
 They may be used either before or after Evacuants
 some of 'em bind the belly; others loosen it
 neither of these are without advantage. The
 first are especially useful where the affection
 is far advanced, or the patient Old of these
 are Acid Conc. Cystidihells &c Sumewater
 has been employed as an astringent, but
 may be referred to the present head, and
 is very useful (and more agreeable if conformed
 with Milk. The absorbents i.e. loosen the belly
 are much used in Children especially where
 copious Evacuations have not taken place, as
Magn. alb. Sol. Tart. The Magnesia
 besides being an Absorbent, is a great Laxa-
 tive (and with some requires to be joined
 with Aromatics, or calmed, as the wind i.e.
 it is apt to generate in the bowels may be

Avoided. —

Of emulcents may also be employed for the same purpose, as checking the Influence of acids, by covering the bowels from acid (and oxidating substances; but they are rather to be used as Aliment, as Rice and Milk, Sago, Salep, Nails-horn Jelly, &c and for common Drink Emulsions of Olive or Gum Arabic may be employed. Such measures are often very serviceable & seldom harmful.

Opiates are often used, but require great caution in this Complaint. They are no ways suited to it in the beginning and sometimes not even in the latter period especially where Acrie is lodged in the Intestines. They are most effectual in restraining secretions (and

and on this acct. are useful after the exhibition of brisk Cathartics; and in this way a radical cure is sometimes produced in diarrhoea they are much given by the mouth but where there is an increased sensibility at the Pectum only, they may be used as Injections, as louch with a few drops of Laudanum,

Astringents have been most commonly employed, but in many respects they are objected to, as checking a salutary Evacuation but where the patient is debilitated they may be used, especially where Alony of the Intestines supports the Disease, as is commonly the case in the latter period their use should be gradual; the powerful ones are therefore seldom employed These used at present are principally of

of the Vegetable kind, as Signum Com-
prehense, w^c is given in Decoction to
 great extent, Samarouba has been recom-
 mended in this disease, but is chiefly em-
 ployed in Dysentery where Mucous prevails
Succus Japonicus, alia Radix Indica
 w^c is a vegetable Extract from the Mimosa
 Tree) where an Astringent is preferred
 our first trial, especially conjoined with a
 pulum or Aromatic, in the form of the
 Elect. Japon. or Cons: I think the Inf: Japon
 the most eligible mode of exhibiting it, &
 a very powerful (and elegant astringent
 We have also the Gum Mim lately
 introduced into practice, w^c is a more
 powerful astringent than the Succ: Ja-
 pon: but more acrid, as containing more
 Resin.

Piscin, perhaps the Tinct. c. this is of best mode of exhibiting it, (and where the Diarrhea causes great Debility and Flatulence it is a very good Medicine; therefore I think it is a very useful Ingredient in the Materia Medica. Some are very fond of the Mineral Astringents, particularly Alum, w.^{ch} indeed is a very powerful one, but I think it a very doubtful Remedy.

Where the Disease has become habitual, more permanent Effects are derived from Tonics as the Bark (and Exercise particularly on Horsesback)

Cholera.

Cholera.

This is a common Disease, and, unless timely aided, proves fatal. We refer it to increased Discharges, but it is differently named by Nosologists. The essential part is an increased secretion of Bile, as appears from the Symptoms.

History. It sometimes begins with a severe vomiting, but most commonly with an uneasiness at the Stomach, with nervous Eructations followed by a vomiting of a yellow colour (and bitter taste, but sometimes green or black matter comes up). This is attended with a prickling pain about the Stomach, extending downwards, and producing Diarrhoea. This (and the vomiting) continue for the same time, and the matters discharged have the same appearance. These

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These are attended with excruciating
pain in the belly, Nausea, Anxiety, &
a sense of Heat and Thirst. The perspiration
is sometimes pretty plentiful, the pulse be-
comes frequent and small and at length
unequal, with cold sweats, spasmodic
Affections (cramps) of the Legs and Arms
an inclination to discharge urine, but in
vain. Mucous, Convulsions, coldness of the
Extremities, and then Del^m Animi w.
ends the Complaint. —

This Disease often runs its course in
24 hours and seldom lasts longer than 2 or
3 days —

Diagnosis In the beginning of
Fever, especially Intermittents in warm
Climates, there may be the same appear-
ances

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appearances, but not in the Disease.
But when other symptoms appear there
is little danger of confounding it with
any other Disease, the vomiting & looseness
conjoined, gripes and Anxiety, Cramps of
the Extremities, &c are suff.^t to characterize it
tho sometimes no Cramps appear.

Causes. This Disease may take place
in any habit. Acid cathartics, eating much
fruit, especially of the acescent kind, are
common exciting causes.

Theory

In what manner the increased secretion
of Bile occurs, is not always evident, but
it chiefly arises from a stimulus given
to the Excretories. But from whatever
cause it arises, it evidently takes place, & is

is suff.^t for the explanation of the symptoms.

Cardialgia, Diarrhoea (and others, result from the peculiar stimulus given by 7.^o Pile to the Alf Canal.

Scarcity of Urine, frequent (and small pulse & Debility (and Languor from long continued Erections.

But the principal symptoms are from the affection of the Nervous Energy, as spasms of the Legs & Delirium Animæ &c. These soon terminate in Death or Recovery. —

Practice

As to the prevention little is to be said. It is a Disease w.^h seldom attacks grad.^{ly} but arises in all habits from Accidents; and therefore is only to be pre-

Prevented by avoiding the Excessive causes. Hence the sole business is to attempt the Cure. The chief Indications are;

1. The counteracting the Influence of bile already lodged in the Alimentary Canal.
2. The restraining increased secretion of Bile —
3. The restoring a sound condition to the Intest. Canal.

The 1.st is the chief object and is best done by entirely discharging it, and therefore Vomiting and Diarrhea are natural attempts to achieve (made by the Vis Medica Naturae) and while these are consequences of the secretion they are progresses to the cure. But they are not always salutary they sometimes tend to aggravate the com

complaint by the violent straining in vomiting causing an increase of the discharge of Bile in the Intestines; therefore we endeavour to diminish the action of the Intestines by blunting Acrimony, (and by ^{Dr. Keightley} Dulceto w.^e it readily and with certainty. These are the gen^l principles on w.^e we counteract the influence of Bile, But as this is only a temporary cure, —

We must endeavor to restrain the increased secretion of Bile, by removing the Stimulus; or by diminishing it, or the sensibility of the parts.

The restoring a sound State of the Al.^y Canal is more difficult, as sometimes the Intestines are inflamed or abraded, but the most common effect in Cholera. These

These are to be corrected by diff. measures.

We are much indebted to Dr Sydenham
for an Improvement of the practice in this
Complaint. It is found that every Irritation
of the Bowels is hurtful, and therefore we
only facilitate the discharge of this acid matter
Emetics are very hurtful. And if any
Cathartics be employed, they sh^d. be mild.
Diluents are most freq^{ly} employed in this
Disease, being the most useful, by dissolving
the Bile in the Intestines and by tending
to facilitate the Evacuation by vomiting &
out shamming. For this purpose Chicken broth
was employed by Sydenham. & this accom^{ps}.
the Decoct. alb. made of calmed Hartshorn
for its basis. others employ Water acidulated
Basil

Both these have been used from their supposed virtue of counteracting the Influence of the Bile, but probably more may be derived from pure cold Water, or rather at about 90° of Heat. These Diluents are most useful when thrown in by Injection (and with this view recourse is had to chicken Broth, warm Water or Infus. Anic. But we must not expect much benefit from a single Injection, they must be repeated especially if there be an inclination to stool with little discharged. When we have thus evacuated the Bile we may use —

Opiates. When these can act on the Stomach they affect the whole system (and therefore it is evident that they are improper until we sufficiently evacuate.)

(And then we restrain Action by the use of these Remedies; but from Vomiting coming on, they are sometimes thrown up (and when this is the case we give them in a solid form, (and if in this way they are thrown up we then try Laudanum in small doses of 10 or 12 drops in a little Menstruum. When this fails we must use Injections repeating them 3 or 4 times at an hour's interval if always thrown up. If these fail we use

Anti-Emetics, as saline draughts in the act of Effervescence, as by this means we get the advantage of the fixed Air in the Stomach. If these fail we may use Spr. of Lavender, or Sugar, or even a glass of Mint Water or Brandy. These means are

are very useful when there is much straining with little thrown up, (and especially when Deluents go off quite free of Bile.

Antispasmodics (used externally, as Theriaca Ed. Phar: Aromatic Vegetables with Opium. But more dependance is to be put in warm Water applied in the form of Fomentation, or in a Bladder; but more is to be expected from Semcupium, or warm Bathing; tho' if vomiting occurs in the Bath it may expose the patient too much to cold, therefore we prefer the Semcupium we must not be quitted tho' looseness comes on.

When all these Remedies fail there is little prospect of Recovery, yet other Remedies have been used, as
Demulcents internally. These are of service

service where Indulgences take place in y.
 ally Canal, as Poisons, &c. The Stomach
 too has often been abused, for thus fur-
 here we use, Oil, Butter and yolks of
 Eggs. Infus. Linic, and Milk w. is perhaps
 the best, unless when sud.ly curdled in
 the Stomach.

Venesection, tho' tending little to a radi-
 cal Cure, may be employed where inflam.
 has taken place in consp. of Strumings.

When the Disease is overcome, we abate
 the effects of it by Cordials, and Diacordium
 Elect: Iapi: Menaca &c. perhaps it is of
 more consequence to restore tone to the Stomach, &c. w. is rather a work of time
Peww: Bark and gentle Exercise &c
 are the best for this purpose.

Tho' this Disease is severe, we may
 conclude it to be less dangerous than is com-
 & Diabetes

Diabetes.

The Essential point of this disease is a profuse discharge of urine. It has been noticed an rare occurrence; but the less frequent than the other increased discharges.

Yet it is pretty common, at least more frequent w^t the Moderns than w^t the Antients. It is an affection w^{ch} is often found to baffle our utmost efforts in practice, and of w^{ch} I apprehend little of the Theory (and practice is known).

History. It begins with a frequent inclination to discharge urine w^{ch} is discharged in various quantities w^{out} any pain & often escapes observation at the beginning.

The first obvious symptom is great Thirst w^t a sense of dryness in the Mouth, tho' the tongue at the same time is moist.

The quantity of Urine discharged gradually exceeds the quantity of fluids taken while the drink is not above 10 or 12 lbs in 24 hours.

hours, the urine is at a medium from 12 to
 20 lbs. The urine also changes its natural
 appearance, becoming sometimes high Coloured,
 (and transparent), generally depositing a
 sediment, but after standing some time it
 mostly resembles whey sometimes Milk (and
 water) and oft. times appears as if it contained
 Oil in particles appearing in a pellicle But
 the taste of it is most remarkably changed
 becoming from a saline to a sweetish taste, &
 it is obs^d. to increase in sweetness as it in-
 creases in quantity. The matter giving this
 taste is found to be sugar. w.^e has been
 extracted by Dr. Black, who found some-
 thing like granulated Honey. Dr. Dobson
 made Expts^s upon it w.^e are in the phil.
 Transⁿo (and also found it to contain much
 sugar. The smell of the urine is also changed
 often smelling like Nidents, but it is
 much influenced by the Food, commonly
 gives part of its flavor to it.

Most of the Functions are affected

affected, especially the Discharges by the
 Mouth, Surface (and Anus, &c. are much
 diminished, the saliva becomes viscid, with
 agical desire of spitting the surface feels prur-
 itched (and in the progress of the disease is
 corrugated (and dry, all attempts to induce
 a moisture are commonly in vain. As the dis-
 ease continues the costiveness increases very much
 and the stools become particularly when we
 wish to purge a triple dose is generally ne-
 cessary. This costiveness is not universal as
 there are instances of the Belly being regular
 The appetite for both fluids (and Solids
 increases, the spit. requiring even triple of
 the usual allowance, never theless the body
 is emaciated, and the strength impaired.
 The pat. feels a pain (and weakness in the
 back (and about the kidneys, Local oede-
 matous swellings attack the scrotum, &c.
 but chiefly, as in Anasarca, the lower
 Extremities, especially after remaining long
 in an erect posture (and these are de-
 diminished

(diminished by a horizontal position especially if the urine is lessened by strong astringents. With these symptoms there is commonly adipsa, scanty Perspiration (and sometimes febrile attacks supervening, a small (and quick pulse, the patient complaining of local heat especially in the hands and feet (and of a burning heat, thro the alv canal. at length the patient becomes much debilitated in spirits, (and is either worn out or cut off with hectic or convulsions.

This Disease is commonly mild & progreß, but in some cases, soon arrives at its height. In some cases, after having been profuse for some time, it lessens a little. —

Causes V. This Affection does not require any predisposition. As to temperament, it is most common in advanced years, (and is more frequent in Males than females. Dr. Keegan has obs^d it to be very frequent with coachmen whether proceeding from their mode of life or being subjected to occasional Causes

Causes we can't say. Drinking much Water (and more especially Tea is obs. to be a common Occasional Cause, as taken Notice of by Dr. Hewenson.

The Exciting Causes are excessive Venery, frequent vomiting, purging. &c. & Other debilitating Causes, as long exposure to Cold & preceding Gonorrheal affections, but we may justly say it begins w^out any manner of accidental Cause —

Theory

Different Authors have different Ideas with regard to the primary Cause. The principal question is whether it be an affection of the urinary Canal or of the Kidney?

Many arguments have been advanced in favor of both. I think the excessive discharge of urine is occasioned by a peculiar sensibility combined with a loss of tone of the vessels of the Kidney. This tends to secrete the Blood of its watery (and saline parts, the latter

latter having for its Basis Saccharine Matter. The excessive Thirst (and voracious appetite) are to be referred to the great demand w^{ch} the system makes. The Debility to $\frac{1}{2}$ Evacuation (induced) (and the edematous swelling to the stoppage of a discharge w^{ch} in some measure was habitual. —

A peculiar sensibility of the Kidneys, in consequence of Debility, we think the Premolecular

From examination of the urine of Diabetic patients, it seems to contain much Sugar (and probably this is the basis of all the oxy salts in the body (and perhaps the acid joined with the al^k, alk. of our food is what forms the Ur^{ic} salt of the body. Of this new Dr. Darwin has given proof that this salt in Diabetes is carried off before it has acquired that saline property w^{ch} it has in a sound person. —

On the Dissection of a patient who died in this Infirmary, one kidney was found per-

3. 1. 1.
perfectly sound (and the other in a diseased state) —

For the Cure we can hardly lay down any certain method, but we may conclude that the great Inducant is the increased discharge of urine. The cure of this must depend on the diminution of it. The action giving excessive discharge depends either on an increased sensibility, or a debilitated state of the Organs. From the wasting of the body we may suppose that the pabulum or matter from w^{ch} the secretion of urine is formed is small; but there is a morbid determination to the Kidneys, the quantity of the pabulum is either more or less staid. From these it w^d seem that the Indications are —

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1st The Restoration of due tone to the secretory vessels of 4th Kidney.

2nd The removal of peculiar morbid Sensibility of that Organ.

3rd The diminution of the determination of fluids to the Kidney.

4th The prevention of the Occurrence of superfluous Water in the general mass of Fluids.

Neither the Theory nor practice of this Disease is understood, (and I must acknowledge that I've found little benefit from any Medicines (and never complicated a cure. However we must take notice of those Medicines we are found most useful. —

Astringents are more frequently employed than any others. They restore due tone to the Kidneys, and act powerfully as restraining morbid increased Discharges, whether by their operation on the prime via.

Use or externally, their effects are extended over the whole system, (and have thus been sometimes very serviceable Anne water, Vin-dic Acid Bristol Water (and Alum, especially the last are commonly used, partly in substance combined with Succus Japonicus, Gum Vino, but perhaps more advantage may be derived from Alum in fluid state as in the Serum Alum, w^{ch} also allays Thirst.

Tonics have also been employed, as far as they produce good effects it must be by their effects on the kidneys & also in increasing the tone of the system in general.

Recourse has often been had to Cort. ferri Chalybeates, Gold Bath, Bitters, Exercise &c. probably Exercise acts by strengthening the system (and restoring equal Circulation, and thus diminishing the flow to the kidneys (and thus it has been productive to the kidneys, & thus it has

has been productive of great advantages especially on Horseback but all fatigue is harmful; therefore perhaps sailing is the best mode as not fatiguing.

Stimulants have also been used in this Disease. The good effects of Tric. Canth.^s arise from their action on the kidneys as they stimulate in a peculiar manner and may thereby restore tone in this complaint. They have been found to stimulate the Neck of the bladder. The principal symp^s arising from them are from the particles collected in the bladder. Not long ago they were much recommended by Doctor Bryston, I must however observe that I never obs^d similar success, tho I have pushed them to a greater extent than he did yet I w^d not dissuade from the farther trial of Cantharides.

Diaphoretics have been much recom^d.
J

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(and seem indicated by the dryness of
the surface, w.^e m. this affection is very ob-
servable, and the presumption is that by
restoring this we may diminish the flow
to the kidneys. Dover's powder preceded
by the Warm Bath to a great degree of
heat, is a most powerful method of sweat-
ing and therefore has been employed. But
they are very doubtful, so we w.^e rather
endeavor to procure moisture, w.^e w.^e be
permanent, by the use of a flannel shirt
or by removing from cold to warm cli-
mates, w.^e has cured this Disease.

The probability however is that the
continuance of these w.^e be requisite
during life, at least the patient
sh^d. return but grad^{ly} from their use
Emetics

Emetics have been suggested as useful, rather from suspicion than fact yet some benefit may be expected from the temporary determination given to the surface by them, but from their violent agitation, I wd fear mischief from them; as the patient is much debilitated, (and besides as more fluids are necessary for their operation than is advisable, I must therefore own that I think their use precarious, tho there are facts w: favor their use. A diabetic pat! in the Infirmary who had resisted all Remedies, being seized with a severe Vomiting was radically cured. Therefore at early stages we wd be induced to use them.

Other Remedies called Insuperants w: are supposed to give viscosity to the fluids, have been advised. Many

Many supposing that the draining off
 the watery part of the Mass of fluids
 is the only means of doing this,
 think that these w. not be advisable
 but I am not inclin'd to see why the
 matters in our Intestines sh. re-enter
 the system (and I take it for granted) if
 different gelatinous substances may be
 introduced by means of the Stomach &
 Intestines into the mass of blood & the
 fluids be thereby rendered less apt to
 pass off. With this view recourse has
 been had to Althea jelly of Plantain,
 Hyocolla, Oysters, Gum Arabic, &c.
 These may be tried tho' indeed I never
 heard that they were productive of any
 good effects. Avoiding of Diluents may
 be more requisite; tho' we must allow
 that from the intense thirst of the
 patient few will comply w. yr. injunctions. But

But from the use of acids, as I am
 & kept in the mouth, it may be allayed
 therefore we sh^d employ these (and the
 flat! sh^d drink as little as possible.

It is not strange that recourse sh^d
 be had to Opium as whenever diseased
 states arise from morbid Sensibility Op-
 iates are proper, (and also to restrain im-
 moderate Discharges where the sensibility
 is Natural M^r Vogel employs them
 with astringents; but from Opium
 alone in full doses I could never derive
 even a temporary relief, (and their habi-
 tual use may be prejudicial.

External applications have been
 used, as cold applications to the region
 of the Kidneys defended plasters &
bells. Dr Whist thinks that from
 the use of Belts he has seen good
effects

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effects, in sev.^d instances I've seen them
tried without any effects. Blisters I
think maybe more useful tho I've
been often disappointed by them.

I have often been induced to think, if
a mercurial course might be em-
ployed, & have tried it even to the verge
of salivation, but w^out advantage. Al-
tho on the whole, the cure is very unsettled
but perhaps more cures have been ef-
fected by change of climate than by any
o^r means.

I think of trying Pil: Cor: Vitr. alb: Calx
Zinc & Electy (and if these fail intend
to try the different Antispasmodics, as
Musck, Camphor, &c.

When by Remedies we can't cure, we
may endeavor to palliate the urgent
symptoms. There the chief objects are
the countervailing the waste of the
system, moderating the thirst (and

and obviating Constipation

With the 1st Intention I w^d. advise
the use of fat Meat w^c. of all substances
is the most nutritious; (and besides it al-
lays the thirst more than Liquids w^c. I
myself obs^d. in a case in the Infirmary
by the use of Butter, and I think this
may be very liberally added to the Diet

With the intention of counteracting the
costiveness, we employ the ol. Oleini,
tho' sometimes it requires more active
ones, as Smol: Jalap mixed w^t. it
or even Jalap in powder

Ystirhac

Cystirrhoea

This is an increased discharge from the Bladder, w^c as well as the Kidneys, maybe looked on as a secretory Organ, being plentifully supplied not only with Exhalents, but with mucous Glands, w^c are very numerous about the neck of the Bladder. This Disease has in many instances occurred from Calculi and it may occur Idiopathically, (as such is treated of by Vogel, Linnæus &c. The former of whom I despise it the best.

This affection is also mentioned by Hoffman (and many others; but for the best acc^t of it I refer you to Riccand's Histor. Anom. and in an ensuing Diss: by M^r Pomeroy you'll find a very good acc^t of it. History. This Complaint begins with frequent Inclination to make Urine, sometimes in larger quantity than

than usual, (and is soon obs. by the stream
 of the urine being smaller than usual, with
 a sense of resistance at the neck of the bladder
 the urine is passing feels hot, but this
 sensation is from the state of the parts
 thro' w. it passes. Sometimes the inclina-
 tion to pass it occurs every 10 Minutes,
 and at advanced stages it can never be
 retained above an hour. In some cases it is
 high coloured (and at last has a bloody
 appearance, but in the more advanced
 stages it appears like whey (and when
 cooled separates a matter of a viscid mu-
 cous nature (andropy, like the white
 of an Egg, at other times it seems as if
 a collection of white Wool was swimming
 in it, and is never entirely free from
 all matter. In some cases this matter
 constitutes one half of the whole, & some-
 times tho' rarely, it has a particular
 odor

odor, but this symptom in some measure is a doubtful one. The strength gradually fails. Sometimes an ulcer is produced in the bladder inducing hectic of w.^c the patient dies.

In some cases it is often attended with affections of the al.^y Canal, as flatulencies. Hæm. Hæmorrh. Diarrhea, &c. but all these are only accidental occurrences.

Diagnosis. We can't confound this Disease with any other, but Leucorrhœa & Gonorrhœa. But in these a continual discharge takes place w.^t out any uncommon appearance in the Urine, w.^c happens in Gynorrhœa, therefore the appearance of the urine is sufficient to distinguish them, especially when there

There is a whitish colour with a prop.
 desire to pass it. Now, even these may
 occur where Villous exist in the bladder, but
 the matter discharged is different from the
 suppuration, tho' it is hard to distinguish
 pus from Mucus; but the first is greenish
 while Mucous is whitish and clearer.

But when this Discharge happens, it
 is not always Idiopathic, it sometimes
 proceeds from Gout, dysphides, but most
 frequently from a stone in the bladder; hence
 different Treatments are requisite.

Causes. Tho' this Disease occurs more
 seldom than has been imagined, yet it is
 not infrequent, and is not confined to any
 period, but is more frequent in old than
 in young, and in Males than in fem-
 ales, & it com.^y exists for some time be-
 fore Obs.
 The Exciting Causes are long

retention of urine; acid Matters taken in, (and suppuration in the thigh (and
thife, but here it is symptomatic, as it does
is from affections of the Proctum.

Theory

An increased secretion of Mucus from
the Glands of the Bladder we may look
on as the proximate Cause.

The Remote Causes are such as seem
to induce a weak state of the mucous glands.

To increased sensibility we refer the
Operation of Acid substances taken in.

From an Atony of the parts there will
be a disposition to pour forth Mucus in
an increased quantity, (and to a quicker
discharge of urine.

The appearance of the urine is to be
referred to a mixture of mucus; and the
difficult discharge of it to the viscidness
of the matter, we may give occasion
to

to a total Ischuria

Erosions and ulcers of the bladder are the effect of the urine stimulating the parts deprived of the Mucus w^{ch} covered them and from hence proceeds the hectic fever w^{ch} often cuts off the patient.

The increased discharge is the cause of Debility, and &c. From this view we may form the gen^l plan of Cure. An increased secretion is the chief Indication: To restore this to its usual quantity is the chief Indication. To do this

1. We diminish the Sensibility of the bladder, w^{ch} depends on the Nervous Energy and simple solids. —

2. We diminish the Stimulating qualities of the Urine.

3. We remove morbid Purity in the secretory vessels of the mucous glands of the

The bladder.

Upon these principles we explain the Operations of the usual Remedies.

Nothing is more useful than a proper regulation of Diet. More caution is necessary to than the high quality than the quantity of the aliment. Animal Food especially Salted, (and all high seasoned Food must be avoided vegetable & Milk Diet are chiefly to be used. If any Meat is used, white Meat is the best. As to the Drink, Spiritous Liquors must be carefully avoided, (and Diluents alone used. Opium. is very useful in this disease but rather as obviating symptoms than as curing; w^c it does by counteracting Irritation (and thus lessening sensibility, w^c may remove the Strangury.

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It is also useful where there are Colic pains
but Opium is objected to as far as they give
an Inflamm^y. Diarrhoea, tho there may be
no danger of this yet as increasing Laxity
it may be hurtful, as it leaves the parts
more irritable than formerly, yet where
pains and Strangury are urgent we may
use them. Opium likewise tends to
bind the belly w^{ch} may Annulate the
Action too much, wherefore we may
join purgatives with it to prevent festi-
ness. But it sh^d never be so long con-
tinued as to make it habitual.

All the benefit obtainable from Opium
it is said, may be got from

Nyosclamus, w^{ch} in Extract has
been given with good success; it does
not bind the belly, and is even
more useful, as a palliative, than
Opium

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Opium. This is the Character given it
by Dr. Cullen, who tried it in the Clinical
Ward; therefore rather than Opium. I
w^d. use this in the beginning. The good
effects of it have lately been ascertained
by some present practitioners, they have
not indeed tried it in the present case, but
in increased sensibility of the Nervous
system. From the success of it obtained
by these Gentlemen I w^d. be induced to use it.
Cicuta has also been employed, especially
where it is supposed that the Disease pro-
ceeds from Ichtharus, but not otherwise.
Much advantage is derived from Diluents
& Demulcents, as Palliatives, w^d. de-
minish the Stimulus of the salt of the
urine, and thus give ease.
Other Remedies have been employed
to

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to cure radically, by removing Laxity, there
are what are called Lithontriptics.

Absorbents, as Lime water, & Caustic
Alkali Levigatum, by destroying Acidity
may remove Laxity. But I w^d expect more
from Uva ursi, by w^e I obtained a Cure
of a case I lately treated.

Astringents also act ag^t acidity, and
are of further use by bracing the system
therefore I w^d recommend The Peruv:
Bark on the same footing I w^d recomm^d.
Cold Bathing. Thus we may restrain im-
moderate Discharge.

I w^d throw out as a hint, the
use of Injections into the Bladder, of
an astringent quality; it may indeed be
doubted if this w^d be safe, tho if they
be used cautiously at the beginning, of

I dont see any great danger to be apprehended. with a view to dissolve Calculi. I w^d propose Some water, or Soc. Saturni as an Injection This I offer merely as a conjecture, to be confirmed by Experience. —



Leucorrhœa

Leucorrhoea.

This Disease is very frequent & obstinate
(and is confined to Females. It is properly rank-
ed under the Head of increased Discharges.

In some respects it may be looked on as
preternatural, but it is not so in many
cases. It is an increased secretion of Mu-
cus from the Vagina and uterus. When
it comes from the uterus it is from the
same Vessels as pour out the menstrual
blood. When it comes from the Vagina
it is from the mucous Glands. This is
commonly the case in Gonorrhoea, but
here it comes from the Urethra. Some
contend that the discharge is stop'd
during Menstruation & pregnancy, &
others deny this. This diversity we sup-
pose to depend on the different States
we

we mentioned. It commonly comes from
 the uterine vessels, and there is attended with
 the following.

Symptoms. This discharge is subject
 to a great variety with respect to the time
 of its appearance, its quantity, quality &c.
 It begins, after an unusually long discharge
 of the Menses, with an itchy sensation
 about the Labia pudenda (and continues
 2 or 3 days, but after the next menstrual
 discharge it continues longer, and so on,
 till it becomes constant during the whole
 interval between the periods. That it
 commonly follows the menstrual discharge
 yet it is sometimes observed to precede it.
 It continues during the period of preg-
 nancy as well as during Menstruation
 especially when the Discharge comes
 entirely from the Vagina. where it proceeds

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precedes and follows the Menstrual
Discharge it almost always comes from
the uterine vessels. The white Matter (and
Menstrual Blood) have no connection.

The Matter is first thin & watery, af-
terwards viscid. In some it assumes a yellow
colour (and in others a greenish cast, very
like pus, and towards the latter end is pu-
rulent. With the change of colour it acquires
a smell, at first it is without Odor, but
afterwards becomes fetid and at the same
time more acrid. The Matter in gen.^l gives
inconvenience; the parts are itchy, but without
heat of urine. But as the Disease continues
the Labia pudenda become inflamed &
much swelled, we are attended with ardour
of urine (and even with ulcerations appear-
ing to be seated high up from a fixed
pain

pain taking place, and in this case the Matter is very solid. This is the common state of the Disease.

But other symptoms appear, shewing an evidently morbid affection of the system.

The patient soon complains of Lassitude and pain about the Loins; the appetite is impaired, there is a depraved state of the Stomach, the food is ill digested, there is Wind & Acidity, a disturbed Belly, Colic pains, & frequent Costiveness.

The Disease is commonly accompanied with a diminished Appetite for solids (and an increased one for liquids, with diminished Secretion of Tears (and of Mucous from the Nose, the Respiration becomes remarkably affected; it is neither full nor free, the patient has great difficulty in walking ^{up}

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up Hill, (and the respiration soon be-
comes frequent and difficult. The Cir-
-culation is variously affected, the pulse
is small and weak, in the latter periods
unequal and intermittent, with palpi-
-tation (and Deliquium Urinae. There are
evident marks of adipsive habit, flaci-
-dity of the solids, Exhaustion (and Debility
There is great paleness of the face, Tongue
(indicated by the paleness of the Eyes) (and
edematous swellings of the Eye lids, parti-
-cularly after the patient has lain in a
horizontal posture all night, also a Cac-
-heria of the habit, with hectic symptoms
terminating the patient's Life,

But this is not always the course
it is a disease of long continuance (and
of remarkably slow progress remaining
sometimes for life without much im-

menstruation. It often terminates in Recovery chiefly at the time when the Menstrual Evacuation naturally ceases.

Causes. No period of Life, but the earliest is free from it; before the menses appear it comes from the Mucous Glands, and seldom comes from the uterine vessels till the 14.th or 15.th year. Some habits are particularly pre-disposed to this Disease, especially the lax & debile, and also those of a fair Complexion with light Hair (and of a delicate habit, but besides these Causes giving predisposition to the Complaint, it frequently proceeds from other Causes, as whatever relaxes the habit, as continued Moisture, heat applied especially & from this circumstance, it is more frequent in Holland where the women use Slaves. It is most frequent with the inactive, as those lying long in Bed.

Excreting

Exciting Causes. The most frequent is an immoderate flow of the Menses, also obstructed Menses, the use of drastic purgatives the imprudent use of Opium, warm Bath the checking of other Discharges, & depressing passions, as long continued Grief & anxiety. In short it arises from every thing relaxing or determining to the uterus.

Diagnosis. This disease is liable to be confounded wth but few others, the chief of w^{ch} is Gonorrhoea a distinction between these is very necessary, as the methods of treating them are very different.

The best circumstance of distinguishing Leucorrhoea from Gonorrhoea depends upon the veracity of the patient.

It has been thot. they might be distinguished by knowing the source of the Discharge whether it comes from the Vagina or Uterus. This has been attempted by applying a roll of Linnen, w^{ch} is tinged on

on the upper part, the matter comes from the uterus (and is then tho't to be Leucorrhœa; but if it is lodged on the sides it is supposed to be Gonorrhœa; but this Disease maybe sealed in the Vagina, so this is an uncertain test.

Anal. Method of distinguishing them, is from the Matter itself in Gona in the beginning it is green (and less glutinous than in Leuc^a) Both affections have Order Stoma, but it is most remarkable in the beginning in Gona contrary to what it is in Leuc^a In Gona there is seldom any pain in the Back (and Loins, and the face is seldom pale unless where strong Evacuants have been employed.

Theory.

Many observations might be made concerning the Theory, viz. is connected with

with the Doctrine of Menstruation,
but into disquisitions of this kind we
can't enter, (and therefore will only observe
that one kind of Leuc^a comes from the
mucous Glands, and the oth^r from the
Vessels w^out the interposition of any Glands

We may make the Proximate Cause
an augmented Discharge of a particular
fluid from the Vagina; but this only holds
where it occurs before the 14 or 15 year. After
this we must also take into the acc^t. the
Discharge from the uterus or gen^l. system.

The Remote Causes may act either by
inducing a relaxation of the Vessels or deter-
mining to the part affected! To the first
we refer predisposition; to the last the
greatest part, if not all the Exciting Causes
as the use of drastic purgatives, obstructed
secretions or Evacuations, by w^{ch} there is a de-

determination to the uterus &c. is relaxed

Ratio Symptomatum. The symptoms are to be attributed either to the state of the parts induced by the matter passing thro them, or to the waste occasioned by the Evacuation.

Practice

The Prevention is done by counteracting Predisposition, especially of the uterus, or the inferior Extremities, where this occurs it will be difficult to overcome it, and it is only to be done by the same measures as we use for the Cure. When the Disease has been induced by accidental Circumstances, we endeavour to counteract these by shunning such as the debilitating Causes (and especially those operating on the uterus and inferior Extremities, and by Diet and Exercise the due tone of the uterus may be restored —

The

The general Sources of Indication in the treatment of this disease, are

1. The Condition of the Vessels by w^{ch} the Separation is effected.

2. The Condition of the fluids with which these Vessels are supplied.

This morbid Action we refer either to peculiar Laxity or peculiar Irritability. The State of the fluids will produce an Augment-

ed Discharge either by the uncommon determination to the uterus (and vagina, or a serous disposition of them. — We therefore lay down the following Indications.

1. To restore due tone to the vessels of the uterus

2. To diminish a peculiar Irritability in the parts chiefly affected.

3. To restrain uncommon Determination to the uterus.

4. To restore a proper Condition to the mass of circulating Fluids. — as =

Astringents are most com.ly used,
 especially Bistor Tormetide, Infusion of
Roses, &c. From these we may expect
 benefit as restoring the tone of the uterus
 But the Mineral ones, as Alam, &c. (and
 such as have Vitric Acid for their basis
 are useful. This may be joined with
Gum. Vinnos, or succ. Jap. w^c. I think pre-
 ferable. Tonics are productive of much
 benefit, of w^c. none is preferable to ferri
Peric, (and this is best in substance, but
 if it can't be taken in this form or kept
 on the stomach, $\frac{ʒi}{ij}$ of it to $\mathcal{L}ij$ or $\mathcal{L}ij$ of
 Wine, is a good mode, Chalybeates are
 also good Tonics in this Disease, es-
 pecially sal Carm Trincl. Marks, (and
 also the Pil Ferul Besides the Cup
Am. has been given with the same view
Trinc has been used, as in flor. Nit.
alb. &c. likewise Mineral Waters, especially
there.

Those impregnated with Iron. These are taken either alone or in conjunction with External Tonics, as Cold Bathing w^{ch} is employed with the greatest success beginning it with a small addition of warm Water, (and gradually diminishing it as the pat^t can bear it. It may be used 2 or 3 times a week Exercise is also productive of much advantage, as riding on Horseback or in a Carriage.

Absorbents are perhaps used in this Complaint as often as any Chem^l remedy by the Dutch where this disease prevails. How they act is doubtful, perhaps on the acid in the Stomach By destroying this they no doubt remove a debilitating cause, and if we can credit report they produce more good than can be effected in this way. Tertaceous powders have been employed with advantage. Vain

Van Doverin of Leyden uses the Crabs
 Eyes & so in the homo, from w^{ch} he has ob-
 tained the best effects; whether this acts as
 altering the fabulum of secretion we can't
 say. I see no farther effect it can have than
 destroying the Acid in the Stomach, but
 perhaps these absorbents may destroy a
 morbid matter w^{ch} we get into the
 Mass of fluids the probability is however
 y^t they act as Lime water, w^{ch} I'm sure
 has given the greatest relief. Where this
 can't be taken by itself we combine it with
 Milk, w^{ch} is the best way of giving it.

Stomachic Bitters may also be men-
 tioned, as the Vegetable, such as Elix.
 saccr. Inf. Ant. How far these act on y^e
 Cause is uncertain their effects depend
 entirely on their action in the prime
 viz destroying Acid, (and also as alle-
 viating symptoms (and different affections
 of

of the U^l Canal.

Stimulants to the uterine vessels have been used, as Cantharides, applied as Blisters to the Region of the Loins & internally in Tincture to a consid^{ble} extent. By both these ways relief has been obtained, tho' I've no experience of them, yet I'm disposed to think they act by stimulating the Neck of the Bladder (and thus may affect the tetanus itself, and restore tone & sensibility but I think their internal use requires confirmation; tho' where other Remedies fail they may be tried. Fumigations, especially with Oli Camum, Mast. Myrrh. &c introduced into the Vagina by means of a funnel, have given great benefit. There is a presumption that these fumes can't penetrate farther than the Vagina, and therefore are most useful in Cases where the Disease is situated there

Jn=

Injections of Alum, Trich. Ros: or a weak
 solution of Sacch. sal: have also been
 used, but their use is doubtful (and it has
 been alledged that they occasion spasm
 of the uterus, therefore they sh: be con-
 fined to the Vagina (and where the Vagina
 is the sole seat of Leuc: I think that may
 produce good effects w:out causing any
 danger. The Smarouba has also been
 recomm: as a useful astringent Injection

The following Rem: are employed
 to obviate partic: Symp:

Bloodletting, as this Rem: debili-
 tates the general system we might look
 upon it as unsafe in this Disease, yet
 there are cases where it is highly necess:
 as when it occurs from obstructed Menes
 accompanied with plethora. It often de-
 -minishes the Disease (and of sympt:

but

requires great Caution.

Emetics are frequently employed, and are indicated by the Stomach Complaints particularly the Eructations, and they may act on the seat of the Disease (and diminish the Discharge by deterring from the Uterus & increasing to the surface. only gentle ones should be used, as Ipecac in small doses, &c. is the best, as it is most certain in its Operation.

Cathartics may afford relief like Emetics freeing the Intestines from Irritation. But such as evacuate from the system in gen^l, and stimulate the Intestines are highly improper. The best are those w^{ch} don't irritate the Intestines and only the gentle ones can be employed with safety. Some indeed are fond of Rhubarb, w^{ch} may also be of use as an astringent. Some use it conjoined with

with Calomel increases the purgative quality of the Rhubarb we may sometimes be requisite, tho' I sh^d. think it prejudicial from the Stimulants occasioned by the Calomel therefore I w^d. advise the use of Rhubarb alone, or of conjunction is necessary. I w^d. advise the emol^t. Cathartics & Diaphoretics have also been used but profuse sweating is dangerous and it is to be shunned, but gentle ones determining to the surface by augmenting Respiration than sweat, may be used, as the Decoct. Ligni. in the way of common Drink. & Demulcents, where there is ardour & time are advised (and may be used with success as Palliatives.

Of all the means had recourse to in *Senecorrhœa*, whether, as cramping or alleviating, none is of more importance than proper Diet, By this we may

re.

restore a proper condition to the Mass. of
fluids. Where there is no plethora the diet
shd be nutritious, as solid as possible &
easy of Digestion Diet producing flatulency
and acid is mostly to be avoided, as fat
Meat (and Butter, but Jw. not mean to
reject Milk w.^c is preferable to most kinds
) and has even complicated a cure where all
other Remedies had failed, especially when
conjoined with Country air (and gentle
Exercise we must avoid excess in Diet
regulate it according to the patients strength
and the consequences resulting from it
Malt Liquors must be avoided. Wine
and water, spirits of Water, or milk, may
be used, but no farther than Thirst
requires, avoiding all fluids in great
quantity

Gonorrhoea

Gonorrhoea.

Under this Term we mean to treat of the affection w.^{ch} has been called *Gonorrhoea Venulanta*.

Many disputes have arisen w.th regard to this affection, but into a full consideration of them I cannot enter, yet as my opinion is different from most others I shall give some remarks with regard to them in the Theory and Practice of this Disease.

History. In every case of this Disease the symptoms in the begin.^g are the same. The first is a slight Irritation at the point of the urethra, being rather a pleasant sensation. It gen.^{ly} appears between the 2.^d & 10.th days after receiving the infection but sometimes it makes its appearance in a few hours, and sometimes the Infection remains latent for a long time making

making its appearance from parti-
 cular accidents, as hard drinking, warm
 climate, &c I've known the last to pro-
 duce it in many Instances at the Interval
 of 4. Months. After this sensation has
 continued for some time the urethra be-
 comes inflamed (and swelled) and there
 occurs a discharge of a purged fluid
 followed by a prickling pain (and Heat
 This discharge increases, becomes whitish
 and thicker, the pain augments (and in
 making urine it feels like hot water
 passing thro the whole of the Urethra
 At length the pain becomes constant
 behind the Glans (and there occurs
 great stiffness of the penis the matter
now

now becomes yellow, green (and the pain while making water is tormenting. Also (incurved) Erections of the penis, called Chordee, with a sense of stricture at the (under part of it) happen frequently in the Night. When these symptoms are present we say the Disease is at its height.

The duration of this Disease, untill it arrives at its height, is various, as 1 2 or 3 Weeks.

After this, the symptoms diminish, the Matter becomes whiter, the pain less, the uneasiness behind the Glans diminished (and the Heat abated. The matter soon changes from the white colour, and becomes acrid (and pellucid, its quantity diminishes (and in most cases entirely cures.

Under different Treatments, the duration of these symptoms is various if properly treated they generally terminate
in

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in a few days, but sometimes continue longer
and in some cases a gleet discharge con-
tinues for years.

It is sometimes attended with violent
thangury inducing a total but temporary
Ischuria, i.e. an Incontinence of urine; in
some cases blood is discharged, particularly
from Injuries, on attempting to extend the
penis in Chordee; sometimes fixed swellings
take place especially in the Testes (and prepu-
ce) owing to a stoppage of the discharge
In some cases pains occur in the Back & groin
&c But the worst symptoms are those of the
Inepukum in the form of Paraphimosis &
phymosis, the last sometimes inducing ul-
ceration on the fore skin on the Glans penis
itself.

Besides these many others may be
pointed out as sequelae sometimes occurring
as warts, stricture of the urethra, &c the
last

last rendering the passing of urina difficult, &c. Perhaps may continue for life (and also obstruct the emission of the semen.

Those are the principal morbid appearances
Diagnosis. This Disease is known by the white matter discharged from the urethra. The other species of Gonorrea as the Gonor. benigna, may be accompanied with this appearance, but they are rare (and where such Gonorreae occur they are distinguished by the absence of many of the symptoms above mentioned, there is no inflammation nor ardor urinae (and besides it may be said to be of a short duration, in the beginning the Matter is of a glycy appearance, and we may remark that the Muculentia is so peculiar as to constitute a particular genus.

Causes. That some are more predisposed to it than others is certain, for some escape where others catch it. as far as

as observation goes, neither Age, Sex
nor Temperament predispose to it. Predis-
position to this affection is always to be
looked upon as connected with a peculiar
Idiosyncrasy, probably depending upon
the nature of the Mucus or on the sen-
sibility of the urethra.

There is little doubt of exciting Cause pro-
ceeding from Infection.

Theory.

The Virus Multiplies itself in the
Body. But I don't say that the matter
discharged is entirely Virus, in the begin-
ing it is mostly Mucus, impregnated, w^{ch} no
doubt will infect, like that of small pox.
hence there is no doubt that assmula-
tion occurs, but how this is con-
nected with the increased discharge of
Mucous is hard to say — The

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The proximate cause is a discharge of Mucus, peculiarly impregnated, probably rather after than before secretion.

It is disputed how the infectious matter operates, whether by topical application or by the influence of it on the system. Some say there is an assimilation going on in the whole mass, and that the Matter is thrown off by the urethra, but this is built on no probable evidence and is deserted, and most agree that the virus exerts its influence topically.

But how it reaches the chief seat of the Disease is disputed some say the matter is absorbed from the Glans and Mop in its passage in the urethra others say it is absorbed by the urethra itself, like a capillary Tube or plate of glass, absorbing fluids when applied to them. Of these I opinions the last is the most probable. With regard to the first it may be objected that

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that the matter sh^d. be deposited in the
urethra.

But we need not to adopt either, but only
say that the matter is first attracted to the
Mucous at the end of the urethra, and reaches
it in conseq. of a stimulation. In Gon^{ea}
the Matter is never propagated far up in the
penis, but only in the inner part of the
urethra, all the matter being collected below
the middle, as we find by Compression, &
from Dissection it appears that the local
Infection is near the top of the penis, (some
besides it appears from Injections to reach
only a little way, curing the disease, by
stimulating the parts, especially the mucous
Glands, and thereby exciting a discharge
of Mucous, with w^{ch}. the virus is expelled
and the disease cured. Tho' after the Infection
is removed the Glands are sometimes left
relaxed and conseq^{ly} an increased dis-

discharge of Macow, as in Catarth, degener-
ating into Gleet, being the effect of stony &
more Irregularity.

Some ascribe the Discharge in Gon^a
to an Ulceration in the urethra. That this
may find does occur is not doubted but it
probably occurs but seldom. The quantity
and appearance of the matter may de-
termine this, the quantity is greater
than could come from ulcers, and from
Microscopical observations the matter in
Gon^a is found to be essentially different
from that discharged by ulcers. Besides
from Dissection of those died with it, no
Cicatrix could be discovered; but this they
say is no objection, as the Cicatrix might
have been abolished by healing, however
fresh Dissections have not proved
any

any such to exist.

All conjectures respecting the nature of the Impregnation are doubtful, we can only say it is peculiar.

But it has been disputed whether the matter of Gona & Syphilis be the same or different? That Gonorrhoea is an infectious matter, sui generis, is undoubted, but it is much disputed whether the matter in this Disease produces symptoms similar to those in Lues, or whether we must consider one or both Venereal Diseases. Many Arguments are offered on both sides, But I think that those in favour of both being the same are not conclusive. Now what I shall shortly point out the grounds of each opinion.

The supposition of both being the same

same are not conclusive.

However I shall shortly point out the grounds of each opinion. —

The supposition of both being the same, is supported by this observation that both take place as the effects of im-
pure Exposure that a person at the same
 time receives both, that one person may
 receive syphilis (and anov. gon^a from
 the same person, (and lastly, that gon-
 or^a becomes syph^d by improper treat-
 ment. We may say that tho we admit
 some of these we can't conclude both
 to be the same; as to the assertion
 of gon^a running into syphilis, this is
 not frequent, nor can it be allowed
 a full proof in support of the opinion.
 But no one ever said that syph^d
 can be converted into gon^a That

That each depends on a different mat-
ter, various arguments have been drawn
first, from their History and progress
in diff. Countries. 2^{dy} from the diffi-
culty of the phenomena in each
and 3^{dy} from the method of Cure.

It is said that Syphilis and Gonorrhea came
into Europe at different times: (and
that both came from America; but
whether they both came from America
or not, there is no doubt that Syphilis
appeared 40 years before Gonorrhea.

The Chinese derived it from the Euro-
peans where Syphilis appeared long
before Gonorrhea (and I am informed
that only Syphilis is known in the
Island of Stahote and it is probable
that Gonorrhea will not be known
there

there tell it is imported. Hence there is a proof of their diversity from their Histories.

The phenomena of each Disease also afford Arguments corroborating the supposition. It is allowed that Syph.^s neglected increases in violence, whereas Gon.^a arrives at its height in a short time, (and then gradually decreases and there is little doubt of obtaining a complete Cure without any medicine with due observance to Diet. Another circumstance of w^e we are certain, is that Syph.^s introduced by a fist produces Syph.^s alone, (and Gon.^a produces Gon.^a from Exul.^s w^e have been made, (and tho' there are Cases of the 2^d Disease subsiding in one person, yet in most cases —

cases each Disease runs its course separately
We sh^d conclude that where Syphilis produce
Chancres it sh^d also produce Gon^{ea} as the
Matter of them is applied to the urethra
Besides, in Gon^{ea} the matter is applied
to all ~~the~~ Lymphatics of the Glands therefore
we must say that the matter is either in-
capable of being absorbed or that it will
not give the Disease nor is contrary
to experience and facts, as far as observa-
tions go Syphilis is multiplied till it kills
the patient. Thus the phenomena afford
arg^{ts} shewing adversely in the matter.

And the Cure is any. Arg^t. Mercury
alone, in this place at least, cures Syphilis
whereas in no degree is it required
in Gon^{ea}. Besides Gon^{ea} is not cured
by Mercury when given to cure Syphilis
where

where the two Diseases are conjoined.

We are told in an Inaugural Dissertation by Dr. Harrison the matter of syph.^s applied to the point of the urethra produced Gonorrhea & terminated in the usual manner, but he has given no acc^t. of the symptoms progress, (and cure of the disease. Anoy. Exp^t he made was he produce Syphilis by applying the matter of Gonorrhea to an incision made in anoy. part, but it does not appear that the matter w^h he employed had produced any Disease before. He also relates the case of a young Man having Gonorrhea and going syph.^s to a young Woman; but we can't rely on this Case.

It therefore appears that there is a diversity in the matter of the 2 Diseases.

Ratio

Præter Symptomatum. I refer the first symptoms to the Cause of Gonor^{ea}. (and the augmented and vitiated secretion to atony of the parts (and thus, unless where Syphil^{is} is conjoined, we may explain the sequelæ of this affection.

Practice.

For the prevention of Gonor^{ea} by the removal of the infectious matter, we have some useful Remedies many of w^{ch} are in the hands of Empirics Dr. Ferrius in his Dissertation, *De Calampho*, has given some hints in this way: he found that Caustic Alkali readily dissolves Mucus (and therefore imagined that this injected into the urethra in a diluted form, may prevent Gon^{ea} from taking place. This is undoubtedly well

well founded, the caustic Alkali is certainly
 very powerful in dissolving Mucous, and
 it is equally true that it dissolves the
 Venereal matter. (and I am persuaded that this
 Injection has prevented the Disease. But
 I think this a hazardous practice, (and be-
 sides it can't be employed soon enough, it
 must be very dangerous where any Inflammⁿ
 has taken place, (and therefore sh^d. never
 be used where we suppose the disease to
 have taken place. Besides, in some the
 urethra is so sensible that it will easily
 be inflamed, tho' the Mouth of it might
 bear this Remedy; therefore it is hazar-
 dous, yet I have seen it successful.

If any Remedy be effectual I think
 it must operate in removing the matter
 before it has time to act on the urethra













